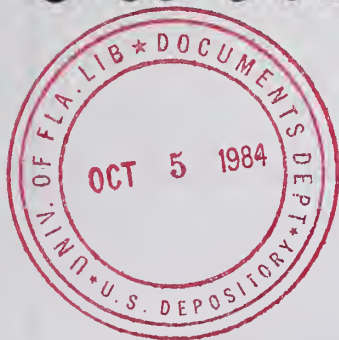


# INSCOM *Journal*



JUNE 1984

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# Viewpoint

Change—ironically, one of life's few constants. There are routine changes, and there are pivotal changes. Field Station San Antonio, at the heart of the issue, stirs up thoughts about change. Beside a bright American city, the unit takes its nickname, Alamo Station, from the city's most famous landmark. The Alamo is one of those pivotal points of change. Colonel Travis, Jim Bowie, and the defenders who all died there in Santa Anna's "no quarter" attack perhaps knew only that they were there to fight. They lost, but "Remember the Alamo" carried Sam Houston's soldiers to final victory six weeks later. Today, the Alamo lives in the American mind as a pivotal point of change.

We approach a pivotal point of change. At the end of June, in a traditional ceremony, General Stubblebine will pass the flag and command of INSCOM to General Harry Edward Soyster. At the start of his command, General Stubblebine foresaw that INSCOM missions would get tougher while resources got tighter. Through high performance programs, he showed us how to keep up our pace. We will become the command of General Soyster, ready to keep up the pace. To General Stubblebine, we will say, "Thank you, and Godspeed"; to General Soyster, we will say, "Welcome!"

# INSCOM Journal

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The *INSCOM Journal* (ISSN 0270-8906) of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command is the unofficial Command Information publication authorized under the provisions of AR 360-81. Produced monthly except January and August by photo-offset, the *INSCOM Journal* serves as an educational, informational and professional medium for the members of USAINSCOM and other members of the intelligence community. (There will be combination issues for January/February and July/August.) Circulation is 6,000 copies per issue. Unless otherwise stated, opinions expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of HQ USAINSCOM or Department of the Army. Unless stated, *INSCOM Journal* articles are not generally copyrighted and may be reprinted with proper credit given. Articles printed in the *INSCOM Journal* with the notation "Used with permission" will not be reprinted in other publications unless permission is granted by the original source. Manuscripts and photos submitted for publication, or correspondence concerning the *INSCOM Journal*, should be mailed to HQ USAINSCOM, Attn: IAPA *INSCOM Journal*, Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, VA 22212. Telephone: AC 202-692-5496/5346 or Autovon 222-5496/5346.

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U.S. Army Field Station San Antonio, located in San Antonio, Texas, celebrates its 10th anniversary this month. In 1974 Field Station San Antonio was designated Alamo Station after the famous mission where "Remember the Alamo" became a battle cry for independence. In 1980 the station was redesignated as Field Station San Antonio. Congratulations, Field Station San Antonio, on your 10th anniversary!

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# Colonel William B. Guild

"Present Arms!"

Inside, soft, gray light filtered through high windows and diffused among the tightly packed, standing rows of people, who spilled out of the church pews and lined the sides of the chapel, snugged shoulder to shoulder. From somewhere outside the still church, where someone obviously stood at attention, a band began to play, striking the first notes of "America" and sending the mind back many years to another church and another time....

As a cadet at the birth of his military career, Colonel William Bradford Guild heard those notes each Sunday in the West Point Cadet Chapel. Just before the closing prayers, he would stand with everyone else in the congregation and sing the fourth verse of the hymn—"Our Father's God to Thee, Author of Liberty, to Thee we sing"—in a reaffirmation of the faith and dedication. A cadet chaplain once said about that time in the service, "You can feel the straightening."

The muffled sounds of movement outside slipped inside, where the waiting was. A chaplain intoned, "I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord," and two solemn, silent members of the Old Guard wheeled the flag-draped casket of Colonel Guild to the front of the

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by Lt. Col. William S. Birdseye

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chapel. The last notes of "America" faded into the chapel from outside. On this last time, as the career of Colonel Guild prepared to end, the hymn came first, and the congregation did not sing. But you could feel the straightening.

The chaplain's voice focused attention into the present—an invocation, a hymn, readings from the scriptures. From Psalm 27, verse 1, "The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear? The Lord is the strength of my life; of whom shall I be afraid?" Verses 3 through 7, chapter 1, in the Second Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Corinthians, echoed the thought: "For as the sufferings of Christ abound in us, so our consolation also aboundeth by Christ." Verse 10, chapter 54, in the Book of the Prophet Isaiah, "For the mountains shall depart, and the hills be removed, but my kindness shall not depart from thee...." Finally, the Gospel According to Saint John promised comfort: "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you...." The scriptures yielded to a prayer, which in turn gave way to a hymn.

The sounds of the organ enveloped everyone in the

chapel and provided a moment to read in the funeral program the briefest sketch of Colonel Guild's life. Born in Massachusetts, graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1959, commissioned in the Infantry and later transferred to military intelligence, Colonel Guild saw service in the United States, Europe, and the Republic of Vietnam. Beginning with assignments like mortar platoon leader at the most basic tactical levels, ultimately he served at the highest strategic levels, such as Director for Counterintelligence, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, and as the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Headquarters, United States Army Intelligence and Security Command. On his way, he was graduated from his officer advance course, the Air Force Air Command and Staff College, the National War College, and from Auburn University, where he earned a master's degree in business administration. He was awarded a Legion of Merit and several other decorations, and he earned a host of badges, ranging from the Combat Infantryman Badge to the Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge.

"And when our work is done/Our course on earth is run/May it be said, 'Well done/Be thou at peace.'" With



**Colonel William B. Guild**

these words from the final verse of the West Point Alma Mater, Colonel Guild's last commander stepped forward to recall his contributions to his country and to present the Legion of Merit to Mrs. Guild, in recognition of the exceptionally meritorious way Colonel Guild had done his last duties—a commemoration and small token of appreciation for the wife, daughter, two sons, mother, two brothers, and sister he was leaving behind.

As Mrs. Guild accepted her husband's award, the clear, muted voice of a solo gospel pianist softly filled the chapel—"Precious Lord, take my hand, lead me on,/Let me stand, I am tired, I am weak, I am worn..."—and spoke to the sorrow that permeated the

afternoon. The singer ended his song, and a chaplain stepped forward again.

"It appears that the best way to prepare to die," he said, "is to live a positive and meaningful life today." Because Colonel Guild had lived a positive and meaningful life—"in spite of the sadness of this occasion," the chaplain said, "we have a lot to be thankful for." The chaplain reminded everyone that the Colonel Guild we had liked was a good man, a man who cared: who cared about his family, who cared about others, who cared about his job, who cared about his country. He reminded everyone of the true greatness that is ever the heart of the caring person, and how that greatness in Colonel Guild was a

personal monument built to stand the test of time in the memories of everyone present. "Let us pray...."

The two silent members of the Old Guard materialize, and Colonel Guild was wheeled about, to leave a church one last time. The light throughout the chapel seemed to brighten and thicken imperceptibly, and then the organ began to swell ... "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord...."

Outside, high, gray skies spread the sunless afternoon over the casket resting on its caisson, over the waiting soldiers of the Old Guard, over the band, the motionless family entourage, and everyone else dispersing to their own cars. "Forward, march!" Six matched gray horses headed the black-shrouded caisson through the gate into Arlington National Cemetery and downhill on the long winding road, as the band's muffled drums beat a deep, steady pace. A lone, black, riderless horse, sheathed sword hung from its saddle and empty, spurred boots reversed in its stirrups, quietly followed the caisson. The family entourage followed the procession of soldiers, and the cars of all the other mourners quietly, smoothly merged into one long, seemingly endless stream of vehicles, everything gently moving at the marching honor guard's measured pace.

The cortege wound downhill, finally turning out into the more open fields at the foot of the cemetery's wooded, grave-laden hills, and coming to a halt on a slight, open rise. People from the parked cars gathered nearby. The band played "Eternal Father Strong to Save," and as the notes of the



Navy Hymn, that has closed Naval Academy chapel services since 1879, sounded across the field, Colonel Guild's two sons, the blue of their Navy bellbottoms strong against the prevalent Army green, watched with everyone else as the honor guard lifted Colonel Guild from the caisson and set him at the graveside. An Intelligence and Security Command color guard stood before him. The

chaplain commended Colonel Guild to God.

"Attention!"

"Pree-sent Arms!"

"Fire three volleys!"

Three apparently single, flat cracks of the firing squad's synchronized rifles, and after that the haunting sadness of taps from a single bugle, "Day is done, gone the sun..." hanging heavier and fuller in the cool, humid air. An unspoken "order arms," and

the pallbearers deftly, precisely folded the flag that had covered Colonel Guild's casket. Mrs. Guild accepted the tricornered flag, given to her on behalf of the grateful nation. The band played "America the Beautiful." On Friday, April 6, 1984, at shortly after four in the afternoon, Colonel William Bradford Guild marked his final roll call. The funeral was over, and the skies were gray.

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## **Inventor of photographic devices**

# **George Goddard**

by Diane Hamm

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Recognized all over the world for his vital contributions to the development of aerial photography, George W. Goddard was one of the pioneers of long-range and night photography and the inventor of the strip camera. He designed and experimented with many projects, including infrared and long-range photography, special cameras for long-range reconnaissance, aircraft to be used only for photo-reconnaissance work, image interpretation techniques, and procedures for night aerial photography.

Born in Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England, 1889, Goddard entered into the United States in 1904 at the young age of 14. After graduating from Kueka Institute in Penn Yan, New

York, he was soon working as a commercial artist. In the fall of 1917, Goddard joined the Corps of Engineers and was sent to the U.S. Signal Corps' School of Military Aeronautics at Cornwell University. It was at this time that Goddard was put in a new training school for aerial photographers. Before graduating in March 1918, he was made an instructor in aerial photo interpretation.

Five months after graduation, Goddard was promoted to second lieutenant and ordered to Langley Field, Virginia, where he spent a month before going to Taliaferro Field near Fort Worth, Texas.

After the Armistice, he was

ordered to report to Calstrom Field in Arcadia, Florida. He was put in charge of aerial photographic research in 1919. This was the beginning of his work in improving existing aerial photographic equipment.

By early March 1919, Goddard had developed a stereoscopic view finder through which the observer could see photos of objects on the ground in depth. Goddard's introduction to strategic reconnaissance came in 1923 when he flew over Mexico and photographed the countryside. By 1924, Goddard was busy planning his new development projects such as long-range photography and night photography.

Goddard's successful devel-

opment of night photography techniques was a giant step in aerial photography. The first night shot was taken on November 20, 1925, in Rochester, New York. For the next thirty years, Goddard's patented system was used as standard night reconnaissance equipment by Army and Navy, and during World War II by our Allies as well. A quick tour of the Philippines in 1927 resulted in Goddard's assignment to Chanute Field, Rantoul, Illinois, as Director of the School of Photography, Air Corps Technical Command in June 1929. It was here that he participated in making the first training film for the Air Corps, "Blind Flying."

After being a lieutenant for ten years, Goddard was finally promoted to captain on July 1, 1934. His extended tour of duty was up at Chanute in June 1936, and he went back to Wright Field as Director of Photography Research and Development. Between Goddard's return to Dayton and the beginning of World War II in September 1939, a number of breakthroughs in aerial photography took place.

By 1936, Goddard's invention of the long-range lens was completed. The finished article was called a metrogen lens, and it turned out to be one of the most important ever developed for the Air Corps. Goddard was able to get tri-lens pictures from horizon to horizon which greatly simplified the making of aeronautical strip maps of the world. Another milestone reached was in night aerial photography. Although Goddard introduced the capabilities of night photography years before, there were still problems of dependable flash bombs being a constant

concern. The electric flash system was invented. Color and the strip camera also became major breakthroughs.

As early as 1926, Goddard became interested in color photography. It was a means of offering greater clarity, and from a military aspect, it would show what was hidden or camouflaged. It was in Hollywood, California, that Goddard caught wind of a subtractive color process invented by two brothers. The exhaustive research that went into perfecting this technique did not take place in a day, month, or year. By 1939, color was fast becoming a usable tool of aerial reconnaissance.

It was a horse race that led Goddard into the strip camera. While at the races, he was introduced to a newly invented race track recording camera. The camera was used to take continuous panoramic pictures of the horses as they crossed the finish line. Goddard believed that such a camera could be used to excellent advantage in high speed aircraft flying at low level. What was needed was a way to synchronize the film's movement with the movement of the image of the camera. Finally, he had a camera that automatically stopped motion regardless of aircraft speed or altitude.

Sent to England in 1941, Goddard was soon returned to the States as a full colonel. Because of a dispute with a superior, he was removed from aerial reconnaissance and sent to Morris Field at Charlotte, North Carolina. By October 1943, the Navy had recognized his efforts in the development of the strip camera and offered him a position at the Naval Photographic Laboratory at Bolling Field. The Assistant Secretary of

War for Air was briefed on the strip camera and reassigned Goddard to England to work in aerial photography.

By 1944, the strip camera had finally come into its own. Aerial photography was being conducted on a 24-hour basis using every available photographic airplane in England, and many stereoscopic shots of the beaches and their defenses were made.

Returning home in mid-August 1945, Goddard was assigned as Director of Aerial Research and Development at Wright Field. He was awarded the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, several Letters of Commendation, and the French Croix de Guerre. After two later tours to the Pacific and Far East, Goddard was awarded the Thurman H. Bane Award "for an outstanding achievement in aeronautical development." After returning home, Goddard was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and promoted to brigadier general before his retirement in 1953 after thirty-six years in the Air Force.

After his retirement from the Air Force, Goddard worked for the Bulova Watch Company's Research and Development Division. Under Bulova, he developed a camera for recording nuclear tests and a multiple sensor airborne reconnaissance system. Still working as consultant to the Air Force, Goddard was sent to Europe annually to lecture to students at the NATO Defense College on aerial photographic reconnaissance. In October 1957, Goddard shared in the development of the world's first reflective type aerial camera which was needed to improve U.S. optics after the Soviets' launched their "Sputnik." Even after ten years of retirement,



Goddard was still sought for advice by top officials. A large part of the intelligence received by President Kennedy during the Cuban crisis was the direct result of Goddard's efforts in creating an aerial intelligence gathering capability. Thanks to aerial photography and Goddard's development on the strip camera, proof of

the real Soviet intent was obtained in Cuba.

Because of Goddard's devoted research in aerial photography, a great revolution took place in the field of military intelligence. Goddard, more than any other man, molded the photo-reconnaissance effort in its thirty years from 1920 to 1950. It was

Goddard's inventions that laid the groundwork for America's present photo-optical capabilities. There is nothing that can be said about aerial photography today that doesn't relate in some way to Brig. Gen. George W. Goddard, one of the great pioneers of aerial photography in the United States.

# Quality Circle, USAG-CPO

by Betty Brown

One morning in each week, for one hour only, a group of employees from the Recruitment and Placement Branch of the U.S. Army Garrison Civilian Personnel Office gather around a table for a Quality Circle (QC) meeting. These are the first such meetings to be held in the Garrison since it sponsored training for conducting Quality Circles which was given in May, 1983. Barbara Brown, Chief of the Recruitment and Placement Branch (R & P), attended the training sessions and is the group leader for the new Quality Circle, which she initiated.

What's it all about? It's about new managerial techniques, which were developed

in Japan, to harness the creative potential of its people. It moves the work force toward a more "participative" work climate. An overall goal is to improve the quality of service/products; higher productivity seems to be an automatic and desired result. Other results of Quality Circles are improved service, attitudes, communications, cooperation, a more productive environment, reduction of costs, and development of supervisors and workers.

How is it done? One might say by staff meetings "with a difference"! Actually there are a number of differences. For instance, Barbara does not *run* the meeting; the group does! As the group leader, she is responsible for the smooth operation of the Circle along the

given guidelines. There is a structured format, which is deviated from when it is appropriate, and it is not as dull as it sounds! Sometimes, laughter can be heard ringing from the room as lively brainstorming sessions surface some funny thoughts before meaningful new ideas are distilled from the purposely free-wheeling input.

Members of Circles are made aware of their own importance in giving creative input to problem solving. After all, who is more knowledgeable about the problems in a work situation than the person dealing with those problems on a daily basis. This person is often an untapped source for change for the better. In the structured format of a Circle, each person's





thoughts on improvement are aired and valued.

Members of the Circle choose one project at a time for their concentrated effort. The R & P Quality Circle has selected the revision of the Merit Promotion Plan as their priority place to begin. Each weekly session engenders much interesting "give and take" as the group follows the basic guidelines developed for operating successful Circles. These guidelines facilitate pinpointing and ranking the importance of work areas that need attention.

The Guideline's include the following nine steps used to operate a Quality Circle:

- Setting a Goal
- Identifying a Problem
- Selecting a Problem
- Analyzing the Problem
- Generating a Solution
- Selecting a Solution
- Gaining Approval and Support
- Creating an Action Plan
- Following-up

Limiting the time for each work session, and strictly adhering to that schedule, increases the chances for a successful Circle. Employees are more willing to participate when they know how much time they will be away from their desks and the time limitation also helps to focus each meeting. The R & P Branch has had four meetings to date and group members have been impressed with how these new techniques have enabled many new ideas for improvement to be generated in an unusually short time.

That's briefly, what it's all about! The "jury is still out" because it is a new initiative. But all signs point to its being a good one for the Garrison CPO Recruitment and Placement Branch .... and its customers!



Command emphasis is on Quality Circles as a means of improving work performance and productivity. Participants are (from left to right) Kim Lamont, Barbara Brown, Betty Brown, Vincent Roots, Bernadette Kirchner, and Edith Young. (U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Shackelford)

## Augsburg

Field Station Augsburg is fortunate to be located in Southern Bavaria, the city of Augsburg.

Augsburg, the 2000-year-old Bavarian Swabia capital, is rich in historical buildings and noted natives in this, the third largest town in Bavaria. It is only out done by Munich and Nuremburg by size, they being larger.

The medievell city of Augsburg traces back to 15 B.C. when it was founded as part of the Roman Empire. In the 16th century it was made the richest city in Germany by the merchant families of Fugger and Welser. Today the city of 246,000 people is one of the top three industrial cities in Bavaria.

Maximilianstrasse, a wide mile-long street through central Augsburg, is the main

shopping area. It connects the Cathedral, at one end, to St. Ulrich at the other. Augsburg is deeply connected to church history, with its many churches reflecting this rich history. St. Ulrich is a Catholic and Protestant church joined to reflect a peaceful cooperation between the two denominations after the split with the Reformation period and Martin Luther. Augsburg is where Martin Luther, an Augustinian monk, and the 1530 doctrines, "Confessio Augustana", became famous with the Reformation period when the Lutherans broke from the Catholic church.

Augsburg is also where the world's first subsidized low-income housing project was built in 1519 by Jakob Fugger and his brothers to help the poor. Located in the center of

Augsburg, rent for one of these apartments is minimal.

Buildings of interest in Augsburg are: the Stadttheater, noted for its operas, operettas and stage plays; the Zeughaus, the 1607 Armoury with its St. Michael sculpture by Hans Reickle; St. Ulrich's Catholic and Protestant towers capped with copper onion domes; the Cathedral with its many ornaments and sculptures on the south doorway, which was created in 1356; and the Wertachbruckertor (Gate), one of Augsburg's five, which was rebuilt in 1605 upon a Gothic base by Elias Holl.



St. Ulrich



Wertachbruckertor



St. Ulrich

(Photos on this page are by Joy Peterson)





Stadttheater



Zeughaus



Augsburg Cathedral—the "Dom"

*(Photos on this page are by Joy Peterson)*

# Maintenance Excellence Award

The winners of the Chief of Staff of the Army's Award for Maintenance Excellence were announced recently.

Among the winners, United States Army Field Station Okinawa placed first in the TDA-Heavy Category. In this category, FS Okinawa competed against similar size nominees from all Army MACOM units supporting over 1000 items of equipment. The awards were presented in light, medium, and heavy categories for TO&E, TDA, Reserve and National Guard activities.

Since the late 70s and the early 80s, the Army has placed increased emphasis on equipment maintenance as a significant readiness indicator and combat multiplier. To focus attention on maintenance and recognize superior maintenance achievement, the Chief of Staff of the Army, then General Edward C. Meyer, initiated the COSA's Award for Maintenance Excellence.

The first competition was held in 1982 and was limited to TO&E units. The competition was fierce and all units did exceptionally well. For 1983, the competition was expanded to include TDA activities as well as Reserve and

National Guard units.

At a convention held by the American Defense Preparedness Association, the Vice Chief of Staff, General Maxwell Thurman presented the first place trophy in category TDA-Heavy to Field Station Okinawa and to those members of the Field Station who made receiving the award possible: CW3 Edward (Tate) Jones Jr., SFC Allen Schuldt and Sp4 Roy Howard. In his speech to the winners, Gen. Thurman stressed the importance of maintenance in the successful accomplishment of the Army's mission and congratulated the winners for their superior performance in pursuit of excellence. The Award, said Gen. Thurman, represented "the ultimate in peacetime maintenance accomplishments."

Competing units were evaluated in areas of Readiness, Maintenance Training, Maintenance Management, Costs/Savings and Innovative Execution. Each unit was required to prepare a Unit Maintenance Profile (UMP). The Profile consisted of the documentation of statistics from previous years and of the accomplishments in each of the five areas of evaluation.

At the completion of the

UMP's, they were forwarded to the Ordnance Center and School where the review board was held, and winners in each category were selected.

To compete at DA level, FS Okinawa overcame many hurdles in its fierce competition with other stations. During the 1983 INSCOM Command Maintenance Inspection Cycle, all units were inspected in all aspects of maintenance and maintenance management. Under the microscope of DCSLOG INSCOM, three field stations excelled and were awarded the INSCOM Commanding General's Award for Maintenance Excellence: FS Okinawa, FS Berlin, and FS Augsburg.

Among these three outstanding units, FS Okinawa was selected as the winner. FS Okinawa's exemplary accomplishment is the combination of two years' dedication to excellence on the part of the whole Maintenance Team. Technicians, managers, troops, and NCO's, have each made a personal commitment to performing at their best, and then *a little more* (beyond excellence). As for excellence, the norm, rather than the exception, is 100 percent at FS Okinawa.

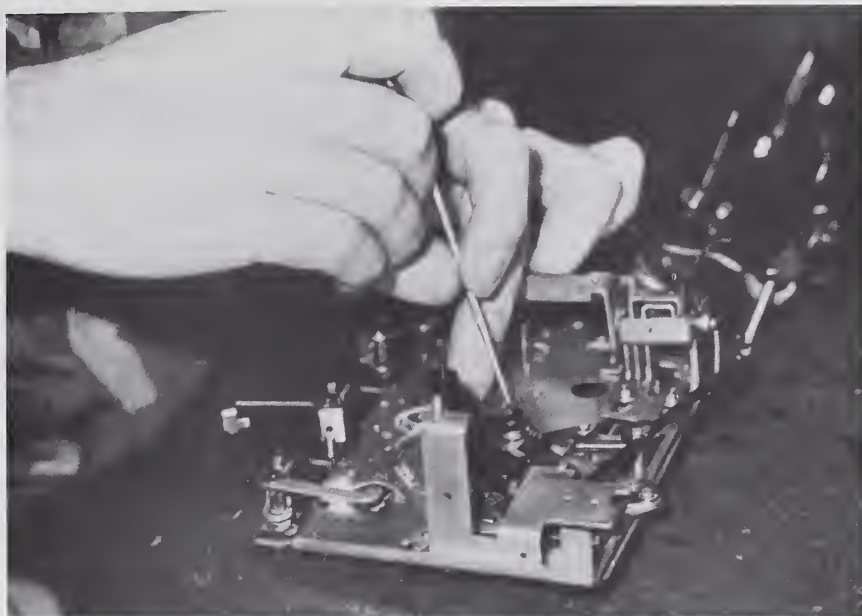


During an interview, CW3 Jones stated, "We knew we were good because we accomplished great things in the past two years and we knew that we would be competitive. I don't believe that anyone is completely prepared for this type of recognition, so it did come as a bit of surprise. All of us went through three stages of becoming accustomed to winning this award. First, there was disbelief, then came recognition, and last of all, there was pride!"

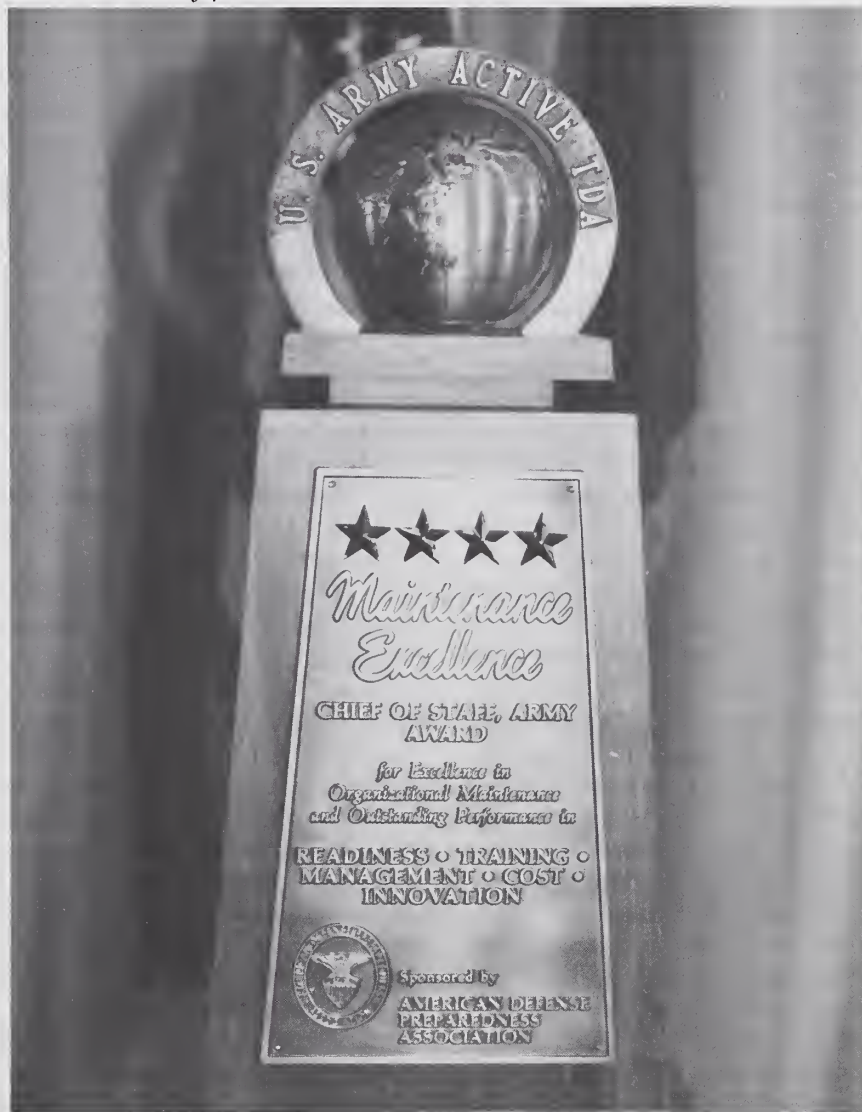
Jones stated, "Although I was in the limelight during this period, I cannot take all the credit for the accomplishment. It was indeed a team effort in the truest sense. I have some of the finest NCO's and technicians the Army has to offer. Each is a professional, dedicated to providing the Field Station the best possible maintenance service. The working relationship between maintenance and operations elements is the best that I've ever seen."

In his assessment, Jones continued, "This program is great. In the past, maintenance programs resulted in an attitude of survival with few opportunities for anyone to excel. Now, however, maintenance personnel have a positive incentive for which to strive for recognition."

According to Jones, FS Okinawa's Electronics Maintenance Division is "extremely proud that they won the Chief of Staff of the Army's Award for Maintenance Excellence. We will continue to pursue the high standards of maintenance that we have achieved over the past few years and we will challenge the rest of INSCOM in pursuing the route to excellence and recognition that we have."



The hands of SFC Joe B. McLane tighten a screw to repair a teletype machine. (U.S. Army photo)



The Maintenance Excellence Award. (U.S. Army photo)

**Fort Lewis, WA**

## PLC training

by Sgt. Paul J. Clemmons

Leadership, communication, management skills and comprehensive training. These are just a few of the qualities the Army strives to develop in its noncommissioned officers. Under the shadow of Mount Rainier in Western Washington, the Fort Lewis Military Intelligence Detachment (FLMID) is concerned with ensuring that its soldiers receive the utmost professional development and training. The Detachment, with its dwindling manpower resources, is increasingly dependent on its junior leaders to provide supported units throughout the states of Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and parts of Nevada and Wyoming, with top leadership qualities and operations coverage. The Detachment demands peak performance and depends heavily on all the skills being developed in its young enlisted soldiers.

In line with 902d MI Group policy of giving young soldiers every opportunity to develop their skills, the detach-

ment makes good use of the Army's Primary Leadership Program. For those fortunate personnel assigned to Fort Lewis, this means attendance at the Fort Lewis Primary Leadership Course (PLC) under the control of the I Corps NCO Academy located at North Fort. The course is a grueling four weeks of intensive study and physical conditioning, and is designed to add more fine junior leaders to the Army's system of excellence.

To many junior enlisted personnel, PLC is thought of as a glorified basic training course. It is true that there are times you will be standing in formation for what seems to be hours, or staying up half the night with rag, polish, and water to make sure your boots meet the standards. In many ways it is basic, but with a difference. Basic soldier skills are stressed and relearned as the core curriculum, but the emphasis is also on such skills as how to correctly conduct training, the making of on-the-spot corrections to subor-

dinates, conducting an effective meeting, counseling subordinates and motivating personnel. Performance as an NCO is the primary goal of PLC.

This is the basic training only in that it is the first time many young soldiers have been exposed to life as an NCO. There are certain traits and skills, such as patience, discipline, and attention to detail, which are expected of all NCO's by both their superiors and subordinates. Unfortunately, without formal training, they can take years to develop. PLC is also more than just a set of rigorous classes on management skills. It helps develop esprit-de-corps, pride in accomplishment and confidence in one's abilities as a good leader and a good follower. One of the big pluses is seeing, through taking part in the PLC program, how teamwork in the Army can overcome all obstacles.

Teamwork is a very big part of how INSCOM, and the 902d MI Group have been able to achieve the success it has attained. It is also the key ingredient at FLMID. With the Detachment's wide area of responsibility and current personnel limitations teamwork is perhaps the most important element in FLMID's "can do!" attitude. So far during FY 84, two fine NCO's from FLMID, Sgt. Paul Clemmons and Sgt. Joseph Herda have completed PLC with high marks. Sgt. Herda was honor graduate of Class 3-84. Both have returned to duty with nothing but praise for the program at Fort Lewis. PLC is an excellent base for the development of the junior enlisted; PLC is—A STEP UP!



# For your information

## ROTC makes comeback

by Maj. Gen. John P. Prillaman  
Deputy Chief of Staff for ROTC  
TRADOC, Fort Monroe, Va.

Most people who read newspapers or the national news magazines know that the Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps has enjoyed a remarkable comeback since the mid-1970s. In 1970, spurred on by the Vietnam War and the draft, ROTC commissioned more than 16,500 officers from college campuses around the nation. By 1976, the numbers had dropped to a low of just over 4,500 second lieutenants.

There were a number of causes for the decline. Campus unrest was a factor. There was a general distrust of governmental institutions by campus activists which carried over into the entire campus population. The draft ended, reducing that pressure. Mandatory ROTC participation became a thing of the past at many major universities.

ROTC began to turn around in total enrollments in 1974. Enrollments have continued a steady climb since that fall. It did not just happen, however. Making ROTC more attractive to students required a great

deal of thinking, planning, and plain hard work.

The first of many major considerations was to recognize that today's college students are concerned young people—concerned about their role in society and their career aspirations. They are serious about their choice of academic majors and their part in ROTC.

There are benefits for good students taking part in ROTC. One of these is a generous financial assistance program built around the 12,000 scholarships now in force. ROTC scholarships pay tuition, provide an allowance for books and supplies, and take care of most educational fees. There is also a \$1,000 per year subsistence allowance paid at the rate of \$100 per month for each academic year of the scholarship. Awarded solely on merit, these awards have helped many a student attain a college degree and an Army officer's commission.

What motivates them to devote the time and energy required for ROTC? The attraction is complex, rather than simple. Some want to be Army officers above all else.

Others put a high value on the leadership training offered by ROTC. The Army has a reputation for placing young men and women in positions of responsibility and helping them build confidence in their ability. Service as an Army officer adds an aura to a resume which is difficult to measure.

ROTC has gone all the way to meet the desires of the students who are the essential element of the program. New training programs have been initiated. A high standard of physical fitness is a must, and cadets are tested frequently. New screening tests to mark those with high potential have been designed.

Summer camps have been made more rigorous in their role of "leadership laboratories." Cadets attend a wide variety of voluntary training, ranging from airborne school to air assault courses to flight orientation to northern warfare training to cadet troop leader training with active and reserve units. All these add excitement and challenge to summer vacations.

Now, ROTC has turned in another direction. The Army needs officers with scientific and technical skills. The same needs exist for college-trained nurses to help staff Army health care facilities. ROTC will be the key to enrolling and commissioning these sought-after specialists for the Army of the 1990s.

Since the process of combining undergraduate study with officer training began over 150 years ago, ROTC graduates have been there when their country needed them. As former Wisconsin Gov. Lee Dreyfuss once said, "ROTC is not the presence of the military in the university, but rather the presence of the university in the military."

# Danger lurks

by **Kenneth J. Leake**

*Fort Dix Post*

Owners of "cordless" or portable telephones have been warned to exercise caution when using the product.

Cordless telephones offer the user the convenience of placing or receiving calls in their home or in the immediate vicinity outside their home. Users should always place the phone in the talk position before moving the telephone to their ear. Otherwise, they may be exposed to a loud and possibly painful ring.

This advice comes from the

## For your information

U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC).

The CPSC has received numerous complaints about the loud sound which is made when the telephone rings or when someone near the base station of these telephones presses the intercom or page button while the handset is close to the user's ear. Several of these complaints, including some from physicians, claim that some loss of hearing has resulted from the loud ring.

Most cordless telephones are designed so that the ring or page signal comes through the earphone. Details of the complaints make it clear that

the users were not expecting their telephone to ring and had placed them against or near their ears without placing the phone in the talk position.

CPSC advises owners of portable telephones to be sure that everyone using the product knows how to use it properly.

## Award for INSCOM

by **MSG Richard V. Price**

On March 1, 1984, INSCOM was presented the Department of the Army Reenlistment Award for Fiscal Year 1983, by Lt. Gen. Robert M. Elton, HQDA, Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel.

The Reenlistment Award was presented for demonstrated excellence in the management of a major command reenlistment program during the period October 1982 through September 1983.

This accomplishment is indicative of the positive command environment currently established by commanders within INSCOM, which enables us to achieve INSCOM Beyond Excellence.

On behalf of Lt. Gen. Elton, Col. Robert A. Wolters, INSCOM's Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel, presented the award to Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine III, Commanding General of the Intelligence and Security Command.

## What is FLCL?

by **Maj. Nancy Zizunas**

The Army's Family Life Communication Line (FLCL) is a 24-hour toll free line that can save your family member much worry or concern. This toll free number can be reached from anywhere in the Continental U.S. and Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

This is an important number that your spouse should be aware of in case of concern or emergency. Depending on where the family member resides, they would use one of the following toll free numbers: Continental U.S. except

Virginia 800-336-5467, Virginia 800-572-5439, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands 800-336-5480. Make sure your family knows about this number so that in your absence they have a route to solve problems or irritants.

This is a continuing effort on the part of the Army to address the needs of the family and a way to insure that family members feel they are being taken care of and belong to the Army Family.

Soldiers as well as family members, can use the FLCL to help solve problems and at a bargain price—it's FREE.





# Field Station San Antonio



June 30, 1984 marks the tenth anniversary of Army Field Station San Antonio, also known as Alamo Station. They have come a long way since their beginning as the Army Security Agency, San Antonio. Even though many changes have taken place over the years and new faces have replaced those of earlier days, Field Station San Antonio keeps pace with the times and marches on into the world of tomorrow where new innovations and techniques will become a reality. The future is with us now and Field Station San Antonio stands ready to do its part.



# Alamo Station celebrates 10th anniversary

**T**his year, June 30 marks the tenth anniversary of Army Field Station San Antonio, also known as Alamo Station.

This installation was originally known as the Army Security Agency, Field Station San Antonio. It was organized at Kelly Air Force Base, Texas, on June 30, 1974. The Field Station functions as part of the Consolidated Security Operations Center (CSOC), a consolidated Army-Air Force operation conducted at Lackland Air Force Base Training Annex (Medina Annex).

Its sister unit, the Air Force 6993d Electronic Security Squadron (ESS), joins Alamo Station to operate the CSOC. The Consolidated Security Operations Center was the recipient of the 1975 Travis Trophy presented to the special unit that made the most outstanding contribution during that year.

The Field Station also received the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for the period July 1975 through June 1977.

Billeting for FS San Antonio soldiers is on Security Hill at

by Capt. George K. Gramer, Jr.

Kelly Air Force Base, while the Field Station Headquarters and the CSOC operations facilities are located on Medina Annex.

In August 1974, FS San Antonio was designated Alamo Station after the famous mission where "Remember the Alamo" became a battle cry for independence. The name is used with the permission of the Daughters of the

Republic of Texas.

In May 1980, Field Station San Antonio was redesignated as the U.S. Army Field Station San Antonio. The Field Station is subordinate to the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, CONUS Military Intelligence Group located at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

Lt. Col. John R. Dickson assumed command of Field Station San Antonio in July 1983.



CSOC Building is located on Lackland Air Force Base Training Annex.  
(Photo by George Gramer)





The Alamo



Texas grows everything big. One example is this five-ton pair of boots created by sculptor Robert Wade. The boots are located at the entrance of North Star Mall in San Antonio. (Photo by George Gramer)

## Traveling around

**S**an Antonio is at the convergence of three regions of Texas—the hill country, the prairie land and the brush country of the Coastal Plain. Therefore, there are several interesting scenic areas, cities and other attractions in a 150-mile radius, a comfortable driving distance.

One of the most popular points of entry into Mexico is Laredo, about 150 miles southwest of San Antonio. In

addition to being the sister city of Nuevo Laredo, across the Rio Grande, Laredo is notable for having been the capitol of the short-lived "Republic of the Rio Grande" during the days of the Texas Republic. The capitol building of this state is still standing.

Also about 150 miles away are two other pairs of border towns, Del Rio-Ciudad Acuna and Eagles Pass-Piedras Negras. All three Mexican cit-

ies have interesting shops and plazas oriented to tourist trade. Acuna has a bullfighting arena, and just upriver from the Del Rio-Acuna bridge is Lake Amistad, a popular boating and fishing spot formed by an international dam.

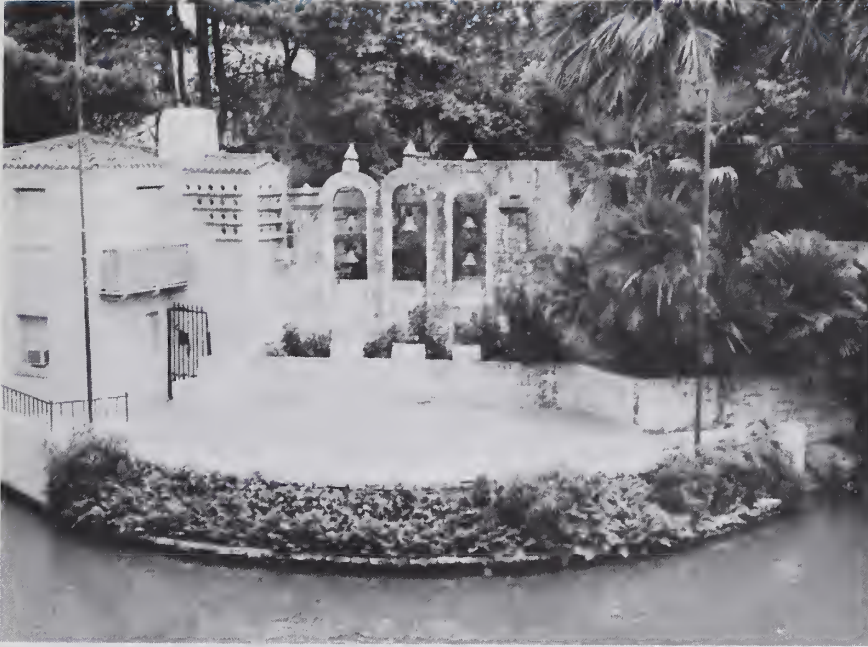
Laredo's main annual tradition is the Washington's Birthday Celebration, honoring the first western hemisphere leader to free a New World country from European domination. The four-day fiesta is observed on both sides of the border. A similar observance takes place at Eagles Pass-Piedras Negras. Bullfights are also held in Piedras Negras at intervals throughout the summer months.

The tropical city of Corpus Christi, on the Gulf of Mexico about 150 miles southeast of San Antonio, is the gateway to Padre Island National Seashore. Nearby are Aransas Pass, a famous fishing resort and beach; Rockport, another fishing resort; Aransas National Wildlife Refuge; and Port Lavaca, a shrimping town.

Bandera, which proclaims itself the Dude Ranch Capital of the World, is about 47 miles northwest. Lying in a bend of the Medina River in the hill country, Bandera is the home of several dude ranches where vacationers can enjoy outdoor activities, horseback riding, chuck wagon dinners and cowboy breakfasts. Along with the Old West atmosphere of the neighboring ranches, Bandera has retained the appearance of a frontier town.

Aquarena Springs, 48 miles northeast of San Marcos, is





**The Arneson River Theater has grass-tiered seats and a stage separated from the audience by the San Antonio River. (Photo by George Gramer)**

another family attraction. Open all year round, Aquarena Springs, is complete with glassbottom boats, a Pirate's Cove, a Swiss Sky Ride and Submarine theater, with graceful aquamaids performing underwater ballets. Also in San Marcos is Wonder Cave, the only dry-formed cave in the U.S.

Texas' largest underground cavern is 25 miles northeast. Recognized as a registered U.S. Natural Landmark, the Natural Bridge Caverns are a vast phenomenon where visitors can take an hour-and-a-quarter tour through labyrinthine rooms and passageways.

There are many old German settlements around San Antonio. Near Natural Bridge Caverns is New Braunfels, a quaint old town founded in 1845. A few of the old houses remain, along with a fine old stone church. Some of the most fascinating scenery in

the hill country can be seen along Canyon Drive up the Guadalupe River from New Braunfels.

Boerne, another German town situated about 30 miles northwest of San Antonio, was once a polio treatment center and health resort. Cascade Caverns and Cave Without a Name are nearby.

Fredericksburg, founded in 1848, is a picturesque town where many of the original German stone houses have been preserved. It is 68 miles to the northwest. Nearby is Luckenbach, the subject of song and fable.

Castroville is a European-type village 25 miles west of San Antonio. Once a colony of Germans, Alsatians, and French, the town has many charming old homes, the original church of St. Louis and two old inns.

Austin, the Texas capital, is an easy drive northeast of San Antonio on Interstate 35.

Noted for cultural activities such as lectures, concerts and other artistic endeavors at the University of Texas, Austin is also a repository of Texas history, culture and traditions. Points of interest include the Governor's Mansion; the State Capitol, one of the tallest buildings in the U.S.; the State Cemetery, where nearly 2,000 patriots, statesmen and heroes of Texas were buried; Treaty Oak, the 500-year-old tree under which historic conferences were held; Lyndon B. Johnson Library; the Texas Memorial Museum, and numerous art museums.

Kerrville is a lovely hill country resort area about 65 miles northwest on the Guadalupe River. White-tailed deer are so numerous in the area that highway signs caution motorists to be alert for them especially at night. A 100-mile radius encloses the area that many believe to have the most ideal climate in the nation, and in recent years, an increasing number of people from the Northeastern states have come to Kerrville to retire.

San Antonio is surrounded by outstanding lake resorts. About 30 miles west is Lake Medina, a good place for fishing, hunting and boating. To the east is Lake McQueeney. The Highland Lakes, including Canyon Lake, Lake Buchanan and Lake Lyndon B. Johnson, are to the north, and to the southeast is Calaveras Lake.

The LBJ Ranch country just north of San Antonio is famous for the LBJ National Historic Site, Johnson City and the Johnson Ranch. Longhorn Cavern is another visitor attraction in that area.





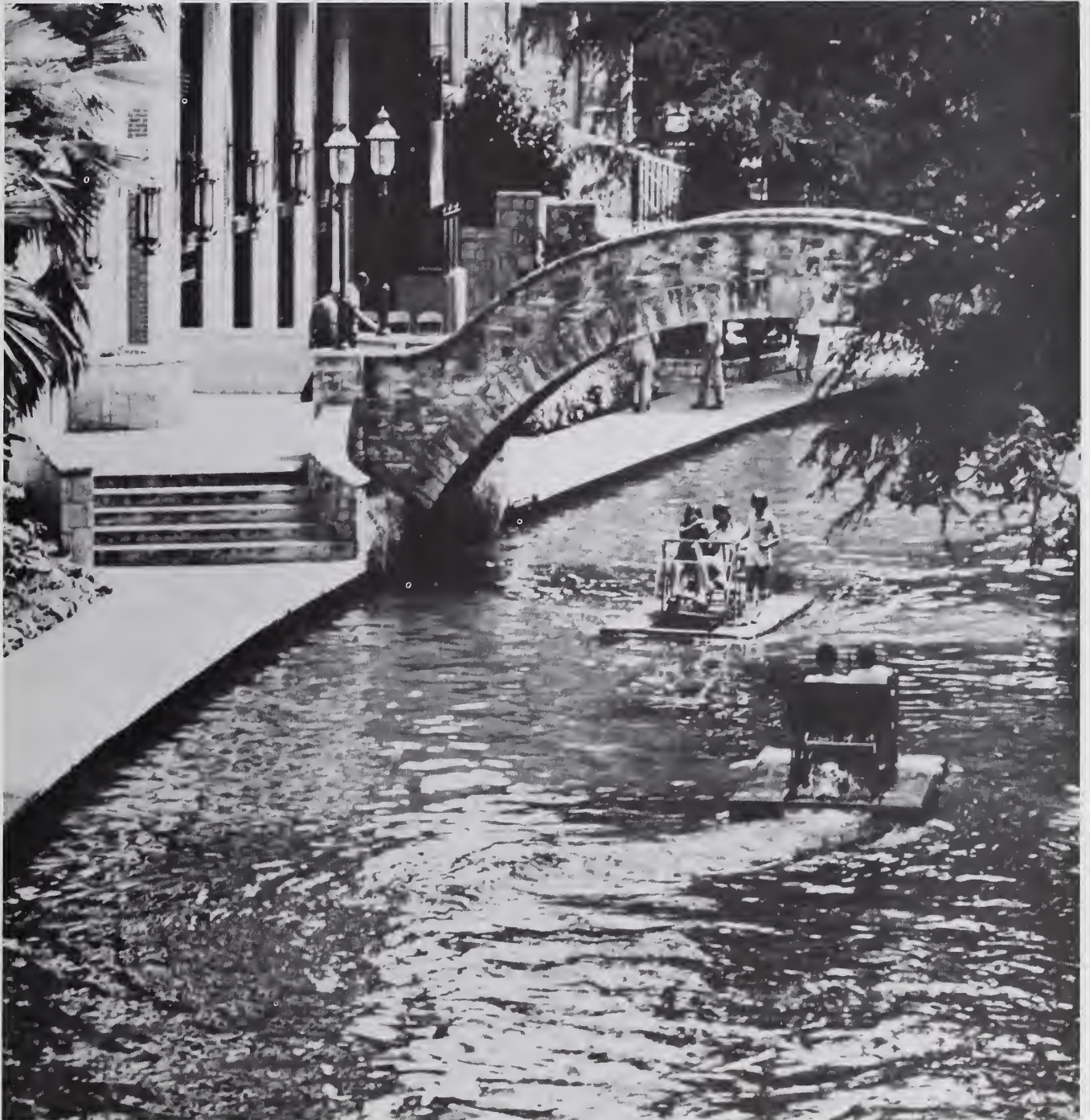
**The Sunken Garden in Brackenridge Park is regarded as one of the famous beauty spots of Texas and is noted for its spectacular floral displays. Originally a rock quarry, the area was transformed into a garden in 1918. (Photo courtesy of the San Antonio Convention and Visitors Bureau)**







Paseo del Rio, the Downtown River Walk. Along the banks of the meandering San Antonio River is this picturesque shopping, dining and nightclub spa. In the heart of Paseo del Rio, one of America's most unique cities, and amid banana trees and sightseeing river taxis, one can dine on continental cuisine such as Irish, Spanish, Italian, German, and Mexican, plus sizzling Texas steaks. *(Photo courtesy of the San Antonio Convention and Visitors Bureau)*







# History and charm

**W**ill Rogers once said that four cities in the United States display a charm and distinctiveness all their own, and he numbered San Antonio among these unique cities.

A fascinating blend of past and present, San Antonio is a booming metropolis and is one of the largest cities in the

nation. Still remaining, are many remnants of its early days as a Spanish frontier settlement. Buildings which have survived throughout the city's turbulent history now stand in the shadows of towering modern structures.

San Antonio is often thought of as the home of the Alamo, the Spanish mission where 188 men, fighting for Texas' independence from Mexico in 1836, held back Santa Anna's armies for 12 days before being overwhelmed. The Alamo has been called "The Cradle of Texas Liberty," and its place in the history of Texas and in the hearts of Texans is such that, in the words of author J. Frank Dobie, every Texan has two home towns—the place where he was born, and San Antonio.

From the beginning, San Antonio has been closely in-

volved with the military. Established as a presidio for Spain's colonial forces, the city remained a Mexican stronghold against Indian raids; then became a rallying point in the Texas Revolution. Following the Civil War, the American Army established Fort Sam Houston, where Geronimo and his renegade Apache band were once detained.

During the Spanish-American War, Teddy Roosevelt trained his Rough Riders at nearby Camp Bullis.

Charles Lindbergh, "Hap" Arnold and Billy Mitchell were students at Kelly and Brooks Air Force Bases. And Randolph AFB became known as the "West Point of the Air" for its cadet training program.

All in all, for the great and near-great, the grand and not-so-grand, San Antonio is a marvelous place to be!

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## Land of the Yanaguana

**S**an Antonio. The land of the Yanaguana. A Coahuiltecan Indian village. Yanaguana, was discovered by members of a Spanish expedition along the upper region of the San Antonio River in June 1691. The members of the exploring party named the site San Antonio de Padua in honor of a saint whose feast day was the same day.

Not until 1718 when a Franciscan, Father Antonio de San Buenaventura y Olivares, and Martin de Alarcon, the Spanish governor of Coahuila and Texas, established a town,

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Villa de Bejar (later called Bexar); a fort, called Presidio de Bejar; and the Mission San Antonio de Valero (later known as the Alamo).

A number of years later, in 1793, after an epidemic had wiped out most of the Indian population, the missions were secularized, converted from religious endeavors to civil or lay use.

After the secularization of the mission San Antonio de Valero, Mexican troops were quartered in the plaza area.

After the missions' break from religion, a colonization program was carried out and many Anglo-Americans immigrated to Texas. Except for a brief period, San Antonio remained under Spanish rule until 1821, when Mexico won its independence from Spain. Colonists from the United States, who had been allowed to settle in Texas, soon rebelled against the tyranny of Mexican rule. The Mexican dictator, Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, sent Gen. Martin Perfecto de Cos to San Antonio to deter the rebellion.





In the encounter, the Mexicans were defeated, and the articles of surrender were signed at the Cos House. The Cos House in La Villita has since been restored and is now a part of San Antonio's history.

In February 1836, Gen. Santa Anna marched toward San Antonio. A small band of Americans, numbering 183 men, decided to withdraw from the town and hole up in the Alamo enclosure, which was only an improvised fort offering little protection from the Mexican Army of some 6,000 men. By their decision to stay in the Alamo and pre-

pare to fight the oncoming Mexican soldiers, they, at least, had time for further preparation.

Their preparation for further warfare, however, could not meet nor compare with the capabilities of the Mexican Army. The Mexican soldiers scaled the walls and all of the men in the Alamo were killed. It was a 13-day siege before the battle was over and the last of the Alamo defenders was killed. The day was March 6, 1836.

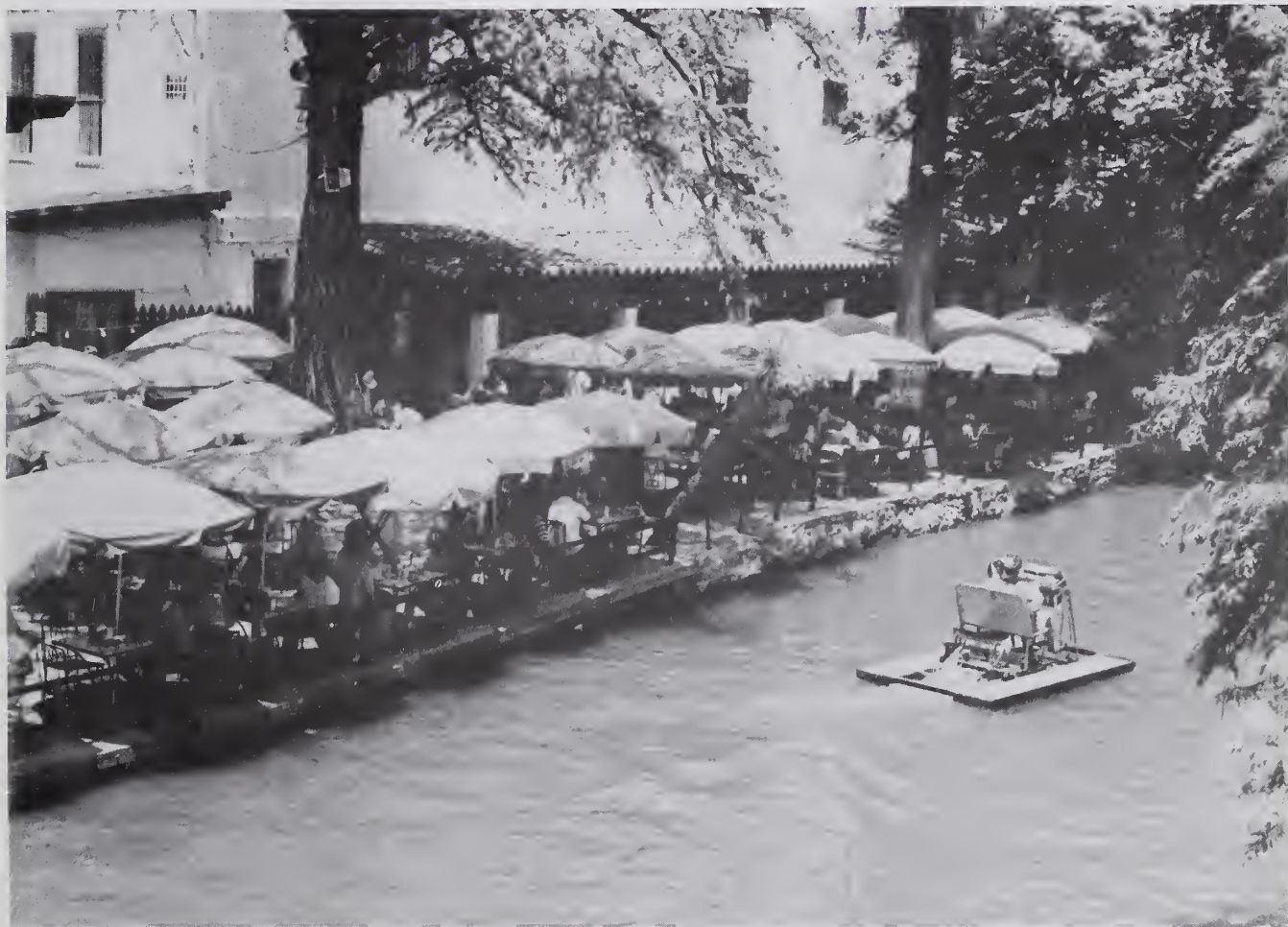
The men in the Alamo had made a heroic resistance against an overwhelming Mexican Army but could not

meet the odds. Since those days of the Texas Revolution in 1836, the Alamo has become known as the "cradle of Texas liberty" and is a symbol of steadfast courage and sacrifice for honor.

A month later, Gen. Sam Houston successfully led an army of men against Gen. Santa Anna at San Jacinto, using as his battle cry, "Remember the Alamo."

Texas became a republic in 1836 and San Antonio was incorporated on June 5, 1837.

San Antonio, now a major city, still maintains the charm and nostalgia of its Spanish-American origins.



Below: Flowing through the downtown area is the San Antonio river. The Paseo del Rio provides boat rides, sidewalk dining, hotels, shops, sightseeing, and interesting sights and events. (Photo by George Gramer)





Mission San Jose Y Miguel de Aguayo. This mission is a national historic site and was founded in 1720 by Father Margil de Jesus from Valencia, Spain. San Jose is a beautiful example of Spain's endeavor to civilize and colonize the New World through its Missionary Church. The mission abounds with magnificence in its architecture and art. Father Morfi, sent to inspect the mission in 1771, said, "The Queen of all the Missions of New Spain in point of beauty, plan and strength, is a symbol of faith, courage and vigor of Franciscan Fathers." Mission San Jose is still known as "Queen of Texas Missions." (Photo courtesy of the San Antonio Convention and Visitors Bureau)







San Antonio's Convention Center complex, including a 2,800-seat Theater of the Performing Arts, the 16,000-seat Arena, and 200,000 square feet of uninterrupted exhibit space, overlooks the Paseo del Rio. Conventioneers may ride a river taxi from their downtown hotel into the Convention Center by way of the beautifully landscaped river extension. The Convention Center is within walking distance of major hotels, restaurants, night clubs and shops which line the River Walk. *(Photo courtesy of the San Antonio Convention and Visitors Bureau).*







# Good place to be

by Captain George K. Gramer, Jr.

**F**ield Station San Antonio provides one of the unique, challenging, and rewarding assignments available in INSCOM today. Officially located on Kelly Air Force Base, and with headquarters and operations areas at Lackland Air Force Base Training Annex, Alamo Station has an interesting role as tenant on an Air Force installation. While administrative and finance support come from Fort Sam Houston twenty miles across town, billeting, security, and logistics support are all handled through the Air Force.

Most soldiers and supervisors work on "flight" (the Air Force term for "watch"). They work alongside the Air Force on two eight-hour rotating shifts. One week the flight works days, the next week they are on swings. The majority of all operations run Monday through Friday. Support soldiers in the Analysis and Reporting Section, Mission Management, and the headquarters work straight days.

The field station also has a four soldier detachment at Fort Hood, Texas. These personnel support the TRADOC



**Top photo:** Sgt. Jack Hamilton and PFC Reba Wood enjoy the large wooden patio, built by Alamo Station soldiers. The patio is located adjacent to the dormitory. (Photo by George Gramer)

**Bottom:** Many Alamo Station soldiers live in this three-story dormitory on Security Hill, Kelly Air Force Base. (Photo by George Gramer)



Combined Arms Test Activity (TCATA) working on exercise scenarios and computer-assisted battle simulations.

Excellent facilities, an important mission, and the ex-

citement of the tenth largest city in the United States, make assignment to Field Station San Antonio a tremendous opportunity for any soldier.





# Leonard on the way up

by Julie Lehnis

**S**Sgt. John Steven Leonard grew up in Houston, Texas. And the 6-foot all-American looking boy is a Texan—from his Stetson hat down to his Tony Lama boots. A Lone Star flag is prominently displayed on his desk at the U.S. Army Field Station San Antonio at Kelly Air Force Base, Texas. And "Everyone's got to show proper respect!"

Unlike some Texans who have little desire to venture beyond the spacious borders of the Lone Star state, Steve did. After a year of study at the University of Houston, Steve turned to the Army.

In February, with more than five years in the Army, Steve left Texas to attend the Master Trainers' Physical Fitness Course at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

"It's an excellent course. It provides information on the subject of physical fitness," the mustached "jock" said. Much of the Army's physical training is based on hearsay—"That's the way *my* coach used to do it." It has ex-



**SSgt. Steve Leonard works out at Fort Harrison, Ind., where he completed the Master Trainers Physical Fitness Course.**  
(U.S. Army photo by Julie Lehnis)

ploded some myths and reaffirmed others. Steve thinks that the course is going to have a profound impact on the Army's PT program.

Beginning with basic training, the Army uses push-ups, sit-ups and running as punishment. "This course shows the positive side of physical fitness," Steve said. The old, traditional form of PT is a drudgery, he explained. At Fort Harrison, the young man with the finely-toned body learned PT can be both enjoyable and beneficial.

The ex-football player completed the month-long course in March and returned to the field station in San Antonio.

"I always knew I was going to be in the Army. It's a family

tradition," Steve said. His father was at Pearl Harbor, his uncle was a bomber pilot in World War II and his grandfather was in World War I.

"My mother kept telling me not to join the Army. She didn't want me to leave home. She tried to keep me out of it," Steve said. He explained that one day he just did it. "I went down to the recruiting station, came home and said, 'Guess what I did today?'"

"I had no idea what I was going to do, just that I was going to be in the Army," Steve said. After taking all the tests, the recruiter told Steve he was qualified for any military occupational specialty in the Army. The recruiter was in military intelligence. "He



really wanted me to be in military intelligence. I said 'no way'; even then I knew that stuff would drive me crazy!"

Crazy? Ask a career counselor about the remainder of the conversation that led Steve to what his is today.

Recruiter: "Well, we can send you to Goodfellow Air Force Base in San Angelo, Texas."

Leonard: "No, I've lived in Texas all my life, I want to go someplace else."

Recruiter: "Well, we can send you to California."

Leonard: "Where? I don't want to go to Los Angeles."

Recruiter: "Monterey."

Leonard: "That's on the beach, isn't it? I'll go there. What am I going to do when I get there?"

Recruiter: "Learn Russian."

Leonard: "All right!"

The new recruit with the dark-blond hair admitted "Monterey and Russian are a long way from Houston!"

"Russian isn't terribly difficult to learn once you get over the culture shock," claimed Steve. "It's just like English. It's got a vocabulary equivalent to English, but Russian is very, very structured. He admitted he wouldn't want to learn English as a second language. "Russian is structured and always goes by the rules."

After a year at the Defense Language Institute in Monterey, Steve was a proficient Russian linguist. What followed was six months back in Texas. He learned military terminology and gained other information at Goodfellow Air Force Base.

The all-American looking Russian linguist's first assign-

ment was in Germany.

While stationed in Germany SSgt. Leonard had the opportunity to get back into football. Besides playing it recreationally, he coached it for the Department of Youth Activities at the installation.

"I love football. I've played it all my life," Steve said. He admitted that he dreams of being head coach of the Dallas Cowboys, but adds, "I'd be happy being athletic director at the University of Texas."

"I loved Germany. My wife and I had a great time." Steve and Margaret travelled as much as they could during the three-year tour. Austria, France, Italy, Monte Carlo, England—a long way from Houston!

After a short stop at Fort Devens, Mass., for the Basic Technical Course Steve returned once again to the Lone Star state. This time it was his present assignment at U.S. Army Field Station San Antonio.

"What I thought was going to be a dead spot in my career has turned out to be the best thing that ever happened to me," he said.

His former company commander, Capt. Norma J. Nixon, had a lot to do with that, Steve asserted. "Capt. Nixon called and told me she wanted me to be the training noncommissioned officer for the Headquarters and Operations Company."

"I didn't know what I would be getting into. I didn't know the responsibility I was going to get," admitted Steve.

The training NCO is responsible for implementing all Department of Army and local training programs which will increase soldiers' knowledge and skill of the military, explained Nixon. And it's more than physical training.

"I was looking for a good manager—someone who could initiate, plan and present informative and interesting classes on a variety of sub-



SSgt. Steve Leonard does push-ups at Fort Benjamin Harrison during the Master Trainers Physical Fitness Course held there during this past March. (U.S. Army photo by Julie Lehnis)





jects to enlisted soldiers and officers. Sgt. Leonard had the qualities I was looking for and he lived up to all my expectations," Nixon said.

"I'm responsible to the soldiers when they have to go into the classroom every Wednesday afternoon," Steve said. He sets up the training, including military education and development, for the company. He must ensure that the soldiers aren't wasting the time they spend in training.

While meeting the difficult challenges of a training NCO, Leonard, a sergeant, was recommended by his first ser-

geant and his company commander to appear before the Soldier of the Month board in July 1983. A string of victories followed, and in October, Leonard was first runner-up in the Army's Intelligence and Security Command's worldwide Soldier of the Year competition at Fort Meade, Md. INSCOM comprises 14,000 enlisted soldiers.

Now Staff Sgt. John Steven Leonard, 26, looks forward to his future and the opportunities open to him.

One alternative is to follow a career advancement program. This 36-month professional development course is

offered at Fort Meade.

"I could learn all facets of the job and receive advanced language training," Steve said. This would provide me an excellent opportunity to become a warrant officer."

Or he could return to college. When his wife, Margaret, completes her electrical engineering degree in May 1986, Steve is eligible to end his time in service. Should she get a job in Austin, "I could get out and go to the University of Texas." He would like to major in history and minor in physical education and then work in a high school.



Lt. John T. Vance shows off his famous 1955 Chevrolet. (Photo by Sgt. Rick K. Elliott)

## Actor becomes officer

by Sgt. Rick K. Elliott

**D**riving through the base housing area on Kelly AFB, San Antonio, you notice that all the quarters look the same: two-story brick homes with white numbers, metal windows, and covered parking areas in the rear. But when you drive past Quarters #1802 you notice something very different, a pristine 1955 blue and white Chevrolet belonging to Lt. John T. Vance.

He enjoys talking about this



car. When asked if this was the only antique automobile he has owned, he stated, "This '55 is just one of 15 old cars I've had. I also had a 1950 Buick, a 1956 Buick, a 1960 Chevrolet, and a flock of elderly VWs."

There is another side to Lt. Vance that not too many people know about. He was an actor before he entered the service.

He studied theater at Butler University in 1970, Western Illinois University in 1971, and at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York in 1972. After moving to San Francisco in 1973, he landed a part in the long running stage version of "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest." His six years in the theater included directing, stage managing, production work, publicity, commercials, and an appearance in the film "More American Graffiti."

In 1977 he met Diane and they dated until 1979 when he joined the Army. While at DLI in Monterey, Vance returned to San Francisco to marry the woman he had met three years earlier. After completing training at Monterey, he was assigned to Fort Hood, Texas. There he was promoted to sergeant and, after graduating from Officer Candidate School (OCS) in November 1982, he was commissioned as a lieutenant.

Besides working on old cars, Vance enjoys music, both listening and playing, and cooking all types of food. When asked about future plans he stated, "Short term plans, Officer Flight School, and long term plans of becoming a United States Senator."



**Alamo Wrangler Sgt. Kathy Korzen rides atop Pam, one of many horses at a nearby ranch. (Photo by Sgt. Rick K. Elliott)**

## The Lady is a Wrangler

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by Sgt. Rick K. Elliott

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Being assigned to Field Station San Antonio offers you more than a chance to see South Texas or the Alamo; it gives you the opportunity to become a Wrangler. The Wrangler is the mascot of Alamo Station and provides the name of our monthly newspaper, The Alamo Wrangler.

What is a Wrangler? According to Webster's diction-

ary, a wrangler will "tend or round up (cattle, horses, or other livestock)." Well now, what do you have to do to become a Wrangler, find a herd of livestock and round them up?

I began looking for an Alamo Station soldier with the qualifications of a real Texas Wrangler. After extensively searching and researching I found her, that's right *her* ... Sgt. Kathy Korzen.

During the week, Kathy





works on the base as an NCO but on the weekends she can be found at a nearby stud farm breaking wild horses.

Now this is not a job for everyone, climbing on the back of 1400 pounds of bucking and kicking horse. Does it bother Kathy working like this? "Not really," she stated. "I have always enjoyed horses, and this gives me a

chance to work with them. I enjoy being outside and the challenges that this gives me." There are approximately 50 horses on the farm. If one gets attention, they will stand around waiting their turn. To date, Korzen has "broken" over 18 horses.

Once these horses are saddle-broken, they are then trained for either barrel racing

or track racing. Some, however, are used only for breeding purposes due to their excellent bloodline.

Driving past the stud farm on a weekend, you will more likely than not see Kathy sitting atop Sandra, her horse, doing what she enjoys—being in the great outdoors in South Texas.

# When you think of Texas, you think of chili

by Sgt. Rick K. Elliott,  
Sgt. Marty Rowland, and  
Capt. George Gramer, Jr.

One familiar beer commercial begins, "When you think of Texas, you think of chili..." Chili is a Texas tradition, and in the recent years, chili cookoffs have become a major Texas recreational activity.

Annually, the Consolidated Security Operations Center (CSOC), like many other organizations throughout Texas, holds a chili cookoff to emphasize our western tradition. Naturally, there is the chili-cooking competition where each of the contestants uses the hottest of chilies, jalapenos, and other seasonings. But that is not the only activity for the event.

A day at the CSOC Chili Cookoff provides fun for all of

the soldiers, airmen, and their families. There's music. While some oldtimers prefer traditional country & western, most of our soldiers prefer the beat of Michael Jackson, Culture Club, or Van Halen. Also, there are games for young and old, plus a dunking tank, a hoosegow, and a cow-chip throwing contest. You can bet that there will be plenty to eat and drink—in addition to the chili which is only eaten by the bravest of the brave.

Although the event only lasts a few hours, planning for a successful cookoff takes many months. This year's planning committee is already working on the October event.

Sgt. Marty Rowland won the 1983 CSOC Chili Cook-Off with an old family recipe. Marty will be in Germany by the time of this year's chili cook-off, so he is offering his recipe for all to use.

## ROWLAND'S RED HOT CHILI

2 lbs. lean ground beef  
1 lb. regular ground beef  
2 large white onions  
2 12-oz. cans pinto beans (washed and drained)  
2 8-oz. cans green chili hot pepper sauce (Mexican style)  
2 8-oz. cans tomato paste  
4 tablespoons margarine  
Salt, pepper, chili powder, Accent meat tenderizer (to taste)  
Special Yugoslavian mixture (oregano, parsley, basil, and thyme)  
Brown onions in margarine until soft, add regular ground beef first, then add lean ground beef and brown the meat. Add salt, pepper, and Accent to taste. Next add the Yugoslavian mixture and chili powder and simmer for 15 minutes. Add chili pepper sauce and simmer for 30 minutes. Add pinto beans, then cook for 1 hour. Serve over rice or in a bowl with crackers. (Yields 8 servings)



## Mexican food

# A San Antonio tradition

by Captain George K. Gramer, Jr.

**A**t one time or another, almost everyone has eaten some type of Mexican food. Being in San Antonio provides the opportunity to really know and enjoy good Mexican food.

In San Antonio there are over 150 Mexican restaurants. Also, three major Mexican food processing companies, Jimenez, Gebhardt, and Pace, are headquartered here. But, like all ethnic food, Mexican food is rooted in the people—and there are thousands of families of Mexican origin in the San Antonio area.

Much Mexican food is characteristically spicy from the use of chili and jalapeno peppers. Mexican cooks use a lot of corn flour (masa), beans, cheese, fresh garden vegetables (especially tomatoes), and ground or shredded beef. Although high in carbohydrates, the combination of food groups and complimentary protein are quite nutritionally sound.

At locations with names like Los Barrios (The Neighborhood), La Casita (The Little House), La Fonda (The Inn), and La Paloma del Rio (The Dove of the River) or at res-



**This breakfast taco consists of fried potatoes and scrambled eggs covered with Mexican salsa and grated cheese, all on a flour tortilla. (Photo by George Gramer)**

taurants bearing traditional Spanish names such as Don Pedro's, Panchito's, Rolando's, and Lupita's, you may eat breakfast tacos filled with *papas y huevos* (potatoes and eggs) or maybe *enchiladas* (rolled tortillas filled with beef, cheese, or chicken). On weekends and for special occasions you can dine on *barbacoa* (baked calf's head), *cabrito* (roast kid), or *menudo* (a soup made with beef tripe.)

Whatever your tastes, you can eat plenty, go away fully satisfied, and usually pay a reasonable price.

This limited background and the six fairly easy recipes which follow won't make you an expert Mexican cook. They will, however, give you an understanding why Mexican food is such a popular ethnic food, not only in San Antonio, but all around the world.

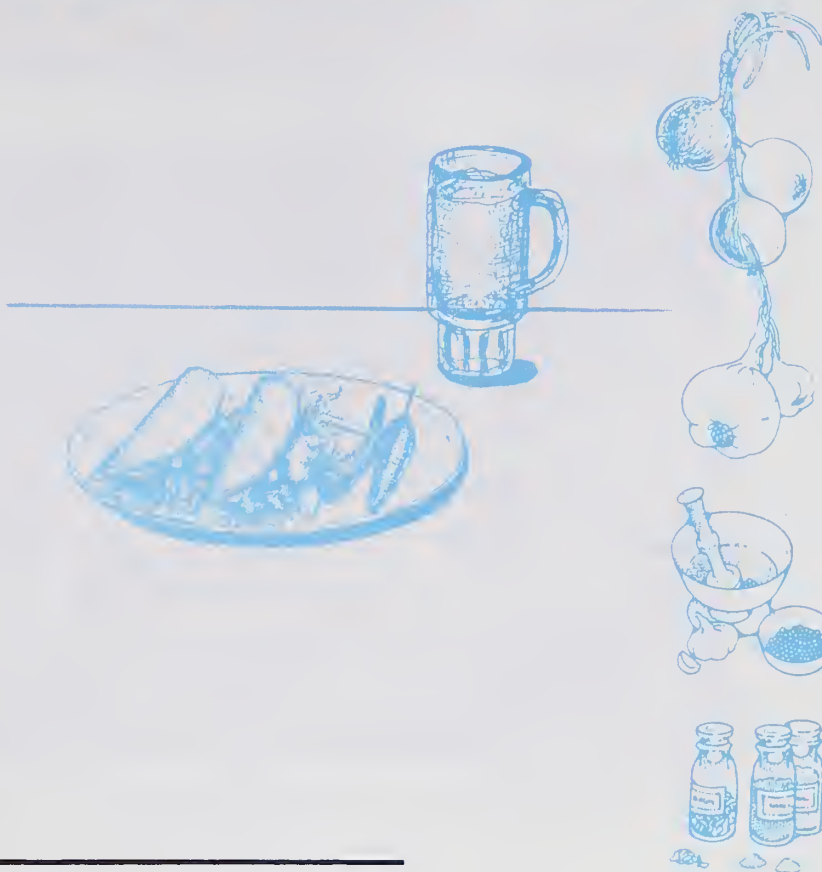




## TACOS

1 lb. ground beef  
 1/2 teaspoon garlic powder  
 1 teaspoon salt  
 1 teaspoon pepper  
 1 tablespoon ground chili powder  
 1/2 head lettuce, shredded  
 2 or 3 tomatoes, chopped  
 1/2 cup cheddar cheese, grated  
 1/4 cup onion, minced  
 1 dozen prepared taco shells  
 Cooking oil

In a skillet, brown the meat and then add the seasonings. Simmer for about ten minutes. Keep the meat mixture covered and warm. Heat the taco shells in oil. Fill them with the meat mixture, lettuce, tomatoes, cheese, and onion. Use taco sauce as desired. Yield: one dozen tacos.



## GUACAMOLE DIP

2 soft ripe avocados  
 1 small minced onion  
 1 ripe minced tomato  
 1 cup sour cream or yogurt  
 1 teaspoon lemon juice  
 1/4 teaspoon garlic powder  
 1/4 teaspoon oregano  
 1 teaspoon salt

Mash the avocados and blend with the sour cream or yogurt. Add the other ingredients, mix, and cover. The dip can be served immediately, but it will be better if it sits for an hour or longer in the refrigerator. Serve with tortilla chips.





### FRIJOLES (BEANS)

3 cups dried pinto beans  
1 medium onion  
1 whole garlic clove  
1 teaspoon sugar  
Piece of salt pork  
Salt and pepper to taste  
Wash the beans thoroughly, and if possible, soak overnight. Fill the cooking pot with water to the top of the beans. Add the salt pork, whole onion, whole garlic clove, and all of the seasonings. Bring to a fast boil, then simmer for at least two hours or until the beans are soft. Remove the onion and garlic. The frijoles may be served as a vegetable dish with sliced onion and grated cheese, or they may be used in other recipes. They also may be frozen for later use. Yield: 8 to 9 cups of frijoles.

### CHALUPAS

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup oil  
1 dozen corn tortillas  
4 cups frijoles  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  head lettuce, shredded  
2 tomatoes, diced  
1 cup Monterrey Jack or Cheddar cheese, grated  
1 avocado, chopped (optional).  
Heat the oil in a frying pan until it is very hot, but not smoking. Fry one tortilla at a time until they are crisp and golden. Set aside on a paper towel and keep warm until all the tortillas are prepared. Spread each tortilla with hot beans. Top with cheese, lettuce, and tomatoes. Serve with chopped avocado and hot sauce, if desired. Yield: One dozen chalupas.

### QUESADILLAS

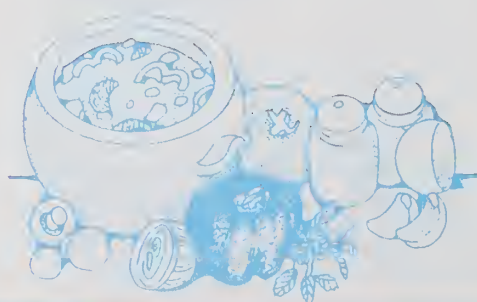
Flour or corn tortillas  
Cheese (grated or sliced Monterrey Jack, Cheddar, Swiss, or Mozzarella, depending on your taste)  
Mexican picante sauce (optional)

Place a tortilla in a heated skillet. Cover one half of the tortilla with cheese and fold the tortilla in half. Cook the tortilla on both sides until the cheese is melted. Mexican picante salsa may be melted with the cheese to add extra zest.

### BUNUELOS

$2\frac{1}{2}$  cups flour  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon baking powder  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt  
2 eggs  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup milk  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup margarine  
1 cup oil

Sift the dry ingredients together. Beat the eggs, margarine, and milk together. Add the wet ingredients to the dry ingredients. Form into balls and roll them out very thin. Fry these flat pieces of dough on both sides in hot oil until golden brown. Sprinkle with powdered sugar, cinnamon, grated cheese, or honey. Yield: About 2 dozen bunuelos.





# family album



**Sp5 Omega Ruth (left) applies sculptured nails to another cosmetology student. (Photo by Sgt. Rick K. Elliott)**

## Omega does it with style

by Sgt. Rick K. Elliott

The military sets the standards for everything from uniforms to the length of your hair. However, sometimes they forget one very important item—style. Field Station San Antonio has one soldier, Sp5 Omega L. Ruth, Sr., who feels just because you're in the service doesn't mean you can't have style.

Omega started working with hair in high school, but, due to peer pressure from the other players on the football team, he put it all aside for a while and continued in sports. After high school, Omega attended North Texas State Uni-

versity, still dreaming of the day when he could open a beauty shop of his own.

After joining the Army in 1978, serving tours at Fort Hood and in Germany, Omega reenlisted for Alamo Station. In San Antonio his dream started to fall in place; the chance came to study hair design once again. Omega enrolled in the Audie and Joice School of Hair Design in May 1983. He was going to be a hairdresser at last.

Mrs. Krupalla, instructor at the school, has nothing but praise and admiration for

Omega. She stated, "He is an outstanding student with one of the best attendance records. His basic hair designs, sculptured nails, and facials are like those done by professionals."

Since he is attending school at night and on weekends it would take almost 18 months to graduate under normal conditions, but Omega puts in more hours than required and stands a good chance of graduating early.

For the future, this native Texan would like to open a shop of his own in the San Antonio area after he gets out of the service.

## family album



One of the Great American Family Award winners, the Kemp family enjoys putting puzzles together while relaxing at home. Left to right are Lynn, Denny, Denise, Tonya, and Mark. (U.S. Army photo by Sp5 Gail Gundersdorff)



Another Great American Family Award winner, the Adams family is the first civilian family to be recognized locally in the program's second year. At home, the family works on stained glass projects. Left to right are Steve, Tilli, Skip, and Keri. (U.S. Army photo by Sp5 Gail Gundersdorff)



# Awards are presented

by Sp5 Gail Gundersdorff

Twenty-eight years ago, Army family programs were practically nonexistent. Today, these programs are an important ingredient in military life. Celebrations recognizing the family unit are held during National Family Week.

This year, U.S. Army Garrison Okinawa began National Family Week with its second island-wide Great American Family Awards Program, presenting three families with certificates signed by the First Lady, Nancy Reagan.

Those families exhibiting family development, teamwork and individual growth through supporting its members were recognized. Community involvement was another important aspect.

MSgt. Larry Thompson, 1st Sgt. Denny Kemp, Mr. Skip Adams and their families received distinction this year for their participation in community activities as a unit, and for the support each family member lends to the other.

All three families are active in their communities. Their

children participate in certain youth clubs at school or in the community; such as scouting, sports or holding class offices.

"I feel it's very important to keep children busy and direct them down the path of firm moral roads with the idea of letting them grow more independent," assessed Kemp, a member of Headquarters and Service Company, U.S. Army Field Station Okinawa.

The Kems keynoted sharing of a deep religious conviction as the most cohesive element in their family. They have committed themselves to numerous community activities based on this foundation.

They are involved in the Friends Abroad Program, opening their home to foreign exchange students for a taste of American family life.

Lynn, the first sergeant's wife, is one of the originators of the Torii Friendship Circle. She supports her husband and three children in company functions and youth interests.

MSgt. Larry Thompson, a member of Headquarters Detachment, U.S. Army Communications Command-Japan, Signal Battalion, has been dedicated to his family for the past 25 years.

Since his first tour on Okinawa in 1957 and meeting Toshiko, his wife, Thompson has felt an intrinsic moral obligation to do the best for his family and community.

Due to a reassignment, Thompson (then a private first class) was separated from his family in 1960. It took him nearly three years to be reunited with Toshiko, his son, Larry, and a 33-month-old daughter (Dee-Ann) he had never seen. He said he would not have a military career were it not for his family.

"If you recognize the responsibilities of the other person and respect them for what they have to do—help them—and think MORE of the other person than you do yourself, then that's a successful family," affirmed Thompson.

As president of the Kadena-Kubasaki High School Booster Club, Thompson has actively campaigned to get parents more involved with their children's school activities.

The Booster Club also raises money to sponsor school programs which are not covered in the Department of Defense's budget.

Thompson holds other offices in his community and professional endeavors and sings with the Okinawa Choral Society.

Toshiko acts as a facilitator between the Japanese and American communities and is a member of the Army Enlisted Wives' Club. She supports her husband, daughter and son in their work and school affairs.

Skip Adams, a corporation representative under government contract to USA-FSO, and his family are the first civilians to receive local recognition for their community service.

"It (the award) means I've taken care of my family—and I don't mean just my wife, son and daughter," Adams pointed out.

"It means I've taken care of my ENTIRE family, including the Army—and that means a lot to me," he added.

Adams joined the Army in 1969 as a medic and spent time in Vietnam. At that time, he had just married Tilli, his wife, and they had a son, Steve. Skip spent 10 years in the enlisted ranks before deciding to work for a corporation.

"Skip and I love meeting people," commented Tilli, "and when we help the troops out, we don't do it for awards, we do it from the bottom of our hearts." The Adams family sponsors Army personnel in various sporting events on and off Okinawa. Skip has sponsored soldiers from Torii Station in the triathlon for the past two years, and many softball teams in both men's and women's divisions.

They are also active in promoting drug abuse education and mental well-being through personal contact with others.

The Adams' maintain an active part in private club sponsored youth activities, too. Skip and his son, like Kemp and his son, perform as clowns for special club benefits.

The involvement and commitment each of these families has towards its community and its members illustrates the meaning of the Great American Family Award.

## family album

# Gramer is avid runner

It's a long way from San Francisco to New York and back, but that's how far Capt. George K. Gramer, Jr., has run since April 1977 when he began the U.S. Army Run for Your Life program. In April 1984 he achieved the 5000 mile mark.

Gramer became a jogger when he attended the University of Colorado, but he became more serious about it during his first Army assignment in Panama. When he went to Fort Lewis, Washington, in 1977, he enrolled in Run for Your Life as part of the 335th ASA Company physical training program.

The 50, 100, 250, and 500 mile marks were fairly easy achievements attained through the normal mileage that goes with company PT. He finally hit the 1000 mile mark in April 1979. Capt. Gramer then attended the MI Officer Advanced Course at Fort Huachuca, and there he became interested in longer distance running.

He entered several 10 to 15 kilometer races in and around Sierra Vista. He also teamed up with some classmates to win second place in the Fort Huachuca Cross Country Tournament.

Following the Advanced Course, Gramer received orders to the 2nd Infantry Division in Korea where he commanded Company A, 102d MI Battalion. A big part of the division's training program was PT each morning at 6 a.m. This, of course, included at least a three-mile run. When the Division Commander showed up unexpectedly one day for PT, he commended the entire company for doing three miles in less time than the division standard with no one falling out. No other company in the division had met that standard. During his year in Korea, Gramer finally reached the 2500 mile plateau.

Since arriving in San Antonio, he has been in many 10-kilometer and half-marathon races, and was a finisher in the 1983 Cow-Town Marathon in Fort Worth. For the last three years, he has organized the Consolidated Security Operations Center (CSOC) team in the Children's Association for Maximum Potential (CAMP) Jog-A-Thon. This annual event raises funds for CAMP, which provides recreational opportunities and other services for severely handicapped children.

Gramer, who is a vegetarian, says that he enjoys running for a lot of reasons, but emphasizes the fact that it is a sport that can be done in any kind of weather, any day of the year, in almost any place you happen to be. It is also an excellent tension relieving activity after a long day at work and a pleasant way to spend part of your weekend.



# Radil receives award

SSgt. Elizabeth Radil, assigned to Field Station Augsburg, Third Operations Battalion's Detachment Athens, recently received the U.S. Air Force Achievement Medal.

Awarded the medal in August, Radil was awarded the Achievement Medal for her outstanding achievement in support of Air Force deployment in February of 1983. In a recent award ceremony, Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine, III, INSCOM commander, presented Radil with the medal.

At that time he noted the significant mutual benefit of



Sgt. Elizabeth Radil was presented the Air Force Achievement Medal by Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine III, INSCOM Commander. The Medal was presented in a recent ceremony even though Sgt. Radil was awarded the Medal in 1983.

the INSCOM-ESC joint service operation, enhanced by her efforts.

Radil, under the operational control of the 6916th Electronic Security Squadron, insured the continuity of operations in Athens while supporting the deployed unit as they deployed to Cairo

West Airport, Egypt. Her efforts during this period of increased tasking and increased manning, were essential to the station's successful accomplishment of its highly complex mission.

Her achievement is indicative of the positive interface of the INSCOM and ESC units.

## Body building at the 66th

The well-proportioned model moves gracefully down the runway, her sensuous muscularity displaying the best aspects of a new line of clothing.

An international magazine advertisement for swimwear with the new summer line-up hugging sleek, well formed bodies giving the impression of muscles rippling beneath the skin.

A well built couple with taunt, flexed, shining muscles flowing harmoniously in time to the music, exhibiting not

by Sp4 Tim Hanks

only their bodies but also a dance-like grace for the assessment of the audience and judges.

On the job he moves with seemingly boundless energy from one task to the next, lifting, walking, reaching and doing with strong, confident motions. Off the job his level of activity doesn't dwindle. In fact, it increases. Bicycling, swimming, playing racquetball or just walking in the

country, he has a zest for life that doesn't quit. And when he stops to read or study, his mind is clear, allowing him to instantly grasp the crux of what he sees.

What do these scenes have in common? They are all an indication of the growing awareness people have for the beauty of health. They show what can be done with a little motivation, some exercise and a comprehension of your body's needs.

Several good examples of

what can be done surfaced recently in the Munich Body-Building Championships, held at the Munich Family Theater in the Perlacher Forest housing area.

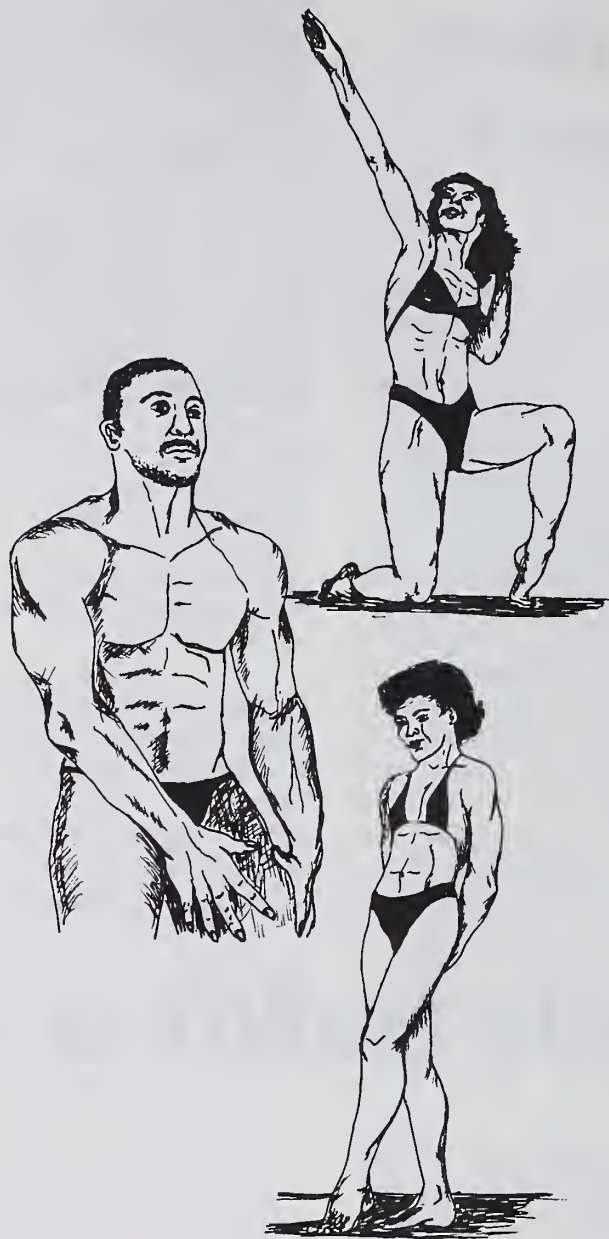
Betty Totten, the wife of the 66th MI Group's Staff Judge Advocate, Maj. Richard Totten, placed third in the Women's division. A vivacious, busy person who has always liked physical activities, she first tried weightlifting about a year ago, and did only seven months of serious lifting. "I liked how my body responded to weightlifting," she said. "I just fell in love with lifting."

SSgt. Gwen Brunson, 18th MI Battalion TAREX Administrative NCO and mother of three children, placed fourth in the same category, with one of the most symmetric sets of abdominal muscles in the competition. She was inspired by the 1982 Munich Body-Building Championships. "I caught the last bit of the contest on AFN," she related. "I started simple and picked up tips."

The only male from 66th to place was Sp4 Fred Barksdale. He placed fourth in the Men's 190 pound category. He has been working out for four years and is the only one with prior contest experience.

Anyone can do it. "Buy one of the body building books, pick a routine and follow it." Gwen said. "It's not necessary to spend a lot of money, just start with 'I want'." According to Betty, you should "Begin light, and learn something about it. Don't feel intimidated by people lifting lots of weight," she said, "just follow common sense. You have to have discipline, you can't just work one day a week," she warns, "You should work at least three days a week."

## family album



"You don't have to be that big," Fred says. "Size isn't everything, shape is what you want. When you get to a certain size, you no longer have good shape, you can't find clothes that fit with style."

"Some women are afraid they will get large and masculine," Betty said. "This is a good sport for women, who can be as feminine as you

want. There is no conflict between being a lady and a body builder. Modeling agencies are looking for models who do body building," she said. "That's in vogue, they're more healthy looking."

Many people turn to body building as a way to lose fat and tone up muscle. "You shouldn't pay that much attention to what the scale



says," Gwen advises. "You aren't really losing weight, you are changing the fat into muscle."

A big part of the road to good health is mental. "You have to want to," says Gwen. "I did it mainly for me, to see if I could do it. It was a lot of hard work."

"Don't work by somebody else's standards," advises Fred. "Work by yours. And don't let stiffness keep you out of the gym." Being honest with yourself is a good way to start because, as Gwen succinctly put it, "If you don't like yourself, nobody else will."

## Tony wins competition

by Sgt. Rick K. Elliott

Staying in shape is important to everyone in the military, but one airman at the Consolidated Security Operations Center (CSOC) takes it one step further. Senior Airman Tony Franco, 6993d Electronic Security Squadron, is a bodybuilder and has the trophies and muscles to prove it.

During the 1984 Mr. Lackland Competition, held on January 12, 1984, Tony took first in Best Poser, first in Couples, and second in the Lightweight Division. Competition is not new to Tony, who has also competed in the Mr. Pacific USA, Mr. Teenage Muscle Classic (Ironman), and the Teenage West Coast Championship in California, his native state.

When asked how he stayed in shape and prepared for competition, Tony replied,



Tony Franco poses with some of the awards he won in body building competitions. (Photo by Sgt. Rick K. Elliott)

"Two and a half months before the contest I start my precontest diet in which I cut out fat and eat lots of vegetables. During this time I go to the gym and start pumping iron, working on muscle tone. One month prior to the contest I start working out six days a week concentrating on my weak points, definition, and my diet."

About his future, Tony says, "After I get out of the service, my goal is to return to California and take the Mr. California Championship. This is something I will work for very hard."

## Rogers is honor graduate

Sp4 Elizabeth V. Rogers, Field Station Panama, 470th Military Intelligence Group, was selected as the Honor Graduate of Primary Leadership Development Course (PLDC) 1-84.

Sp4 Rogers, achieved the highest academic score among her class of 41 and excelled in basic soldiering skills such as leadership, map reading and orienteering.

Panama's PLDC is conducted by the Jungle Operations Training Center (JOTC), NCO Academy. Both the course and the environment present an exceptionally rigorous challenge to PLDC students. Roger's performance is a landmark; she is the first female soldier to achieve this distinction. We are proud of her achievement.

SGM Morrell, Sergeant Major of the U.S. Army, presented Rogers with her course completion certificate. She also received an Army Commendation Medal for her selection as Honor Graduate.

Sp4 Roger's selection as Honor Graduate is indicative of her dedication to the principles of professionalism and is highly supportive of the fact that INSCOM and the U.S. Army is composed of highly motivated and dedicated professionals.

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# Legally speaking

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## Voting: the do's and don'ts

by Edward S. Adamkewicz, Jr.

In this national election year, running for office, assisting in voter registration drives contributing to campaign committees, raising campaign funds, distributing campaign literature, and ringing doorbells for your favorite candidate are as American as apple pie to most citizens. But not

for federal employees—civilian and military.

The political activity of government employees has been a matter of concern since the days of the founding fathers of our Republic. During Jefferson's administration, the heads of the executive departments issued orders prohib-

iting federal employees "attempting to influence the votes of others or taking part in the business of electioneering, that being inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution...."

However, it was not until 1939 that Congress passed legislation known as the Hatch Act limiting political activity by federal civilian employees in the Executive Branch. Congress determined that partisan activity by federal employees must be limited for public institutions to function fairly and effectively.

Before 1979, the U.S. Civil Service Commission had primary enforcement responsibilities for the Hatch Act. The Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 transferred the responsibility for enforcing the Hatch Act to the Office of the Special





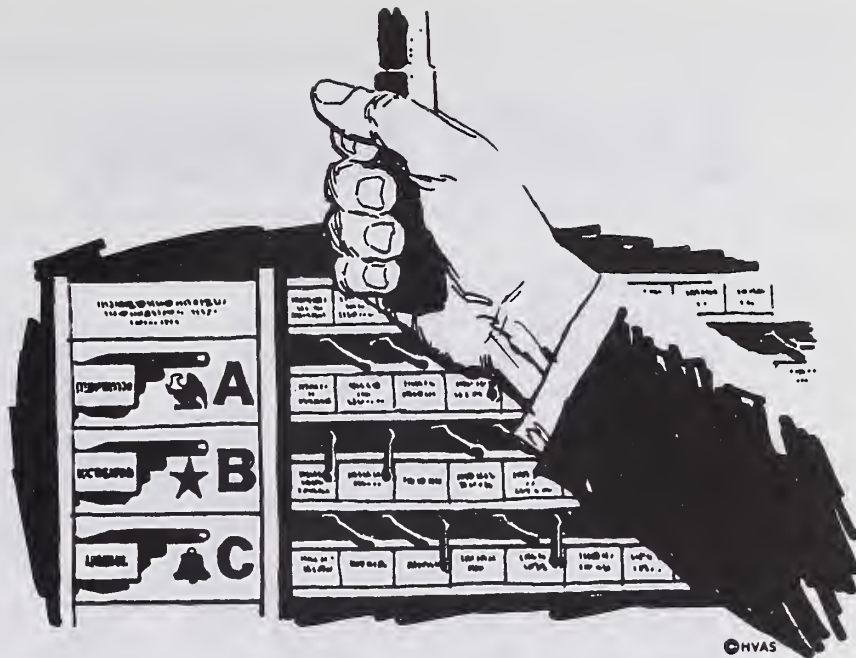
Counsel of the U.S. Merit System Protection Board.

With few exceptions, all civilian employees in the executive branch of the federal government are covered by the Hatch Act. The Act does not apply to employees paid from the appropriation for the Office of the President to heads and assistant heads of executive or military departments, and to officials who develop and implement national or foreign policy, and who are appointed by the President and confirmed by the U.S. Senate. There is a partial exemption to engage in political activities involving local municipalities and independent candidates for federal employees living in the Washington, D.C. area, and in other communities where the majority of voters are employed by the federal government.

While military personnel are not subject to the Hatch Act, Army regulations provide that military members may not use their authority to affect the result of an election nor participate in any way in partisan political activities, campaigns, or conventions. As a general rule, an action prohibited a federal civilian employee by the Hatch Act would also be prohibited to military personnel. Similarly, military personnel may not campaign as a partisan candidate for civil office. By statute, a Regular Army officer's appointment is terminated if he or she is elected or accepts a civil office while on the active list. Active duty Reserve officers and enlisted personnel, who are elected or appointed to a civil office requiring full-time service, generally will be retired, discharged, or released from

active duty, as appropriate. Additionally, specific federal statutes prohibit military superiors from attempting to influence any member of the Armed Forces to vote, or not to vote, for any particular candidate. The policies governing the political activities of military personnel are set forth in Chapter 5 and Appendices A and B of AR 600-20. For civilian personnel, look to Part 733 of Title 5, Code of Federal Regulations.

Ignorance of the law does not excuse a violation of the Hatch Act or Army Regulation. Also, do not rely on the opinion of a friend or co-worker when you have a question with regard to a specific political activity. Reliance on incorrect or unofficial information also does not excuse a violation. If you have questions not answered by this article, seek assistance from your supporting personnel office, judge advocate, or legal office. If necessary, that office can obtain an advisory opinion by submitting the question to the Office of the Special Counsel of the U.S. Merit System Protection Board.



Additionally, the following activities, that could be interpreted as associating the Army with particular political causes or candidates, are prohibited:

- Political assemblies or meetings, fundraising, or press conferences on a military installation.
- Participation in politically-oriented programs.
- Army support (e.g., bands, troops, color guards) for a political ceremony or event.
- Political speeches, articles, and public comment as an official Army representative.
- Distributing campaign literature on a post without prior approval under AR 210-10. However, active duty military personnel are prohibited from distributing such literature (AR 600-20).

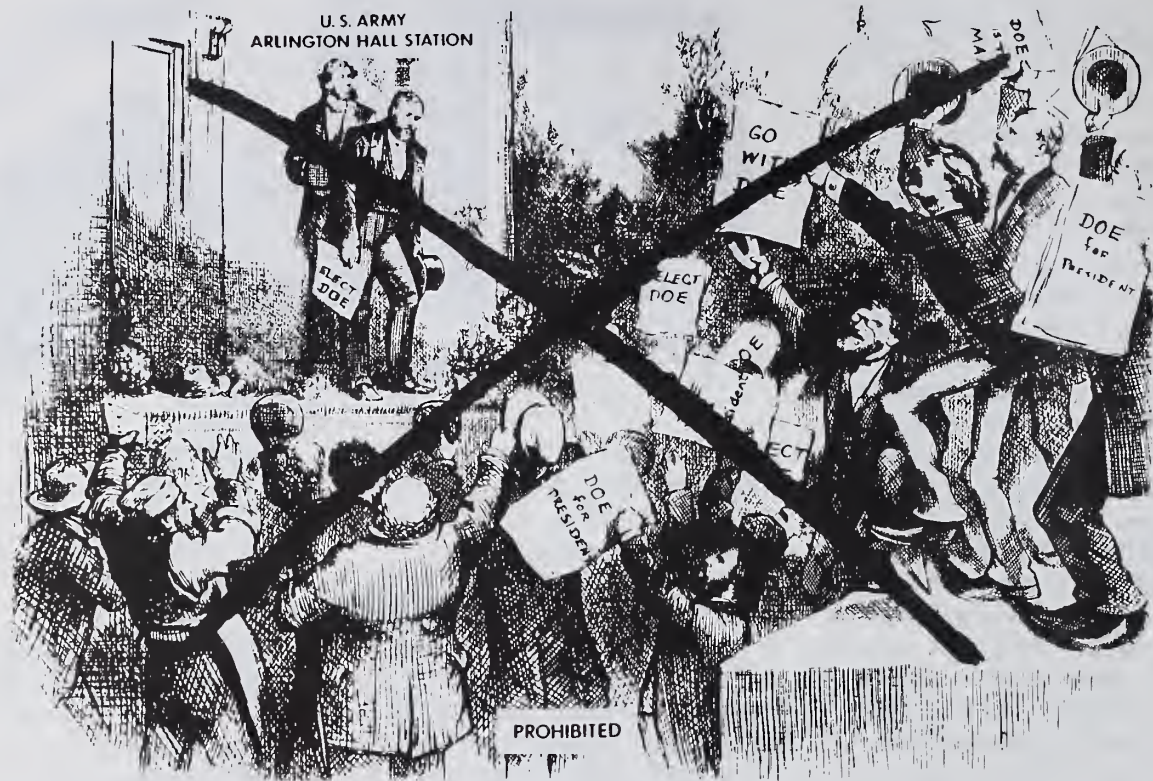
In the next issue of the INSCOM Journal, we will answer some of the most common questions raised concerning the application of the Hatch Act to the political activities of federal employees.

The following lists contain examples of political do's and don'ts for soldiers and civilian employees.

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# Legally speaking

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## HATCH ACT DO's

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- Register and vote as you choose
- Assist in non-partisan voter registration drives
- Express opinions about candidates and issues (but not as a representative of the Army)
- Participate in campaigns where none of the candidates represent a political party
- Attend political fund raising functions
- Attend political rallies and meetings
- Join political clubs or parties
- Sign nominating petitions
- Campaign for or against referendum questions, Constitutional amendments, municipal ordinances

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## HATCH ACT DON'Ts

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- Running for public office in partisan elections
- Campaigning for or against a candidate(s) in partisan elections
- Making campaign speeches or engaging in other campaign activities to elect partisan candidates
- Collecting contributions or selling tickets to political fund raising functions
- Distributing campaign material in partisan elections
- Organizing or managing political rallies or meetings
- Holding office in political clubs or parties
- Circulating nominating petitions
- Working to register voters for one party only
- Use of official position or authority to solicit votes or political contributions



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## DO's FOR MILITARY MEMBERS

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- Register and vote as you choose
- Express personal opinion on candidates and issues (but not as a representative of the Army)
- Encourage others to register and vote (if not an attempt to influence or interfere with an election)
- Join a political club and attend its meetings when not in uniform
- Serve in a local part-time nonpartisan civil office (appointive or elected) if no interference with military duties and prior command approval
- Serve as nonpartisan election official, if no interference with military duties, not in uniform, and prior command approval
- Take part in local nonpartisan political campaigns (if not in uniform and does not interfere with military duties)
- Sign a political petition if it does not obligate soldier to engage in partisan political activity and done as private citizen and not as Army representative
- Write a letter to editor of newspaper expressing personal views on public issues if not promoting political cause
- Display a political decal on his or her private automobile

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## DON'Ts FOR MILITARY MEMBERS

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- Using official position or authority to interfere with an election or to solicit votes or political contributions
- Being a candidate and holding civil office (except under limited conditions in para 5-27, AR 600-20)
- Accepting civil office terminates Regular Army officer's appointment
- Reserve officers and enlisted personnel are retired or discharged if:
  - (1) Elected as partisan candidates or as a nonpartisan candidate requiring full-time service.
  - (2) Appointed to a civil office requiring full-time service.
- Taking part in partisan political campaigns and conventions
- Taking part in any political meeting, rally, or demonstration during duty hours, when in uniform, or when activities would constitute a breach of peace or cause violence
- Making partisan political public speeches
- Publishing partisan political articles
- Serving in any official capacity or be listed as a sponsor of a partisan political club
- Taking part in any radio, TV, or other program or group discussion as a partisan political advocate
- Using contemptuous words against superior civilian officials (Art 88, UCMJ)
- Performing clerical or other duties for a partisan candidate or political committee
- Engaging in fund raising in Federal offices or military posts
- Marching or riding in partisan political parades
- Displaying large political signs on his or her private automobile
- Promoting or selling tickets for political dinners and fund-raising events
- Assisting partisan political party or candidate in getting voters to the polls
- Attending partisan political events as an official representative of the Army, even without active role
- Any activity that violates concept that military personnel do not engage in partisan political activity



## Hanks runs for the team

by Sp4 Tim Hanks

I just passed the four kilometer marker, running smoothly, everything under control. Nothing like a jog in the country to relax the mind. Throw in competition, though, and it's changed somewhat.

"Maybe ice skates would have been better for the trail conditions. Wish it had snowed instead of sleeted yesterday. Oh well, the trees look nice. Breathe in deep—let it out. Feels like ice forming in the bottom of my lungs.

"I wonder where that hill is they mentioned. I've been all over these woods and have never seen anything more than a gentle slope. Maybe they were kidding. Breathe in deep—let it out. I wonder how I'm going to explain frostbite of the tonsils to the medic."

Clearing ahead, I'm now coming out of the trees. Somebody dropped a ski slope in the middle of this field!" From the way that guy with the clipboard is pointing and smiling, I think the course goes over it. Up we go. Ice and loose gravel, ideal running surface. "Shouldn't there be a ski lift here somewhere?

Breathe in, breathe out, breathe in, breathe out." Another smiler with a clipboard at the top. "Hope he's CPR trained." Over the saddle and down the other side.

Pain in the side sends greetings and salutations. "A card would have sufficed." Past the six-K marker. Back into the woods, nobody around, good, slow down a bit, breathe, breathe. Pick up the pace again.

"Hello, who's this? Number is from the 18th's group, good, I've passed all but one. I bet Jim passed whoever's left." Big curve, guy's pointing right. Seems to be heading back in the direction we came from. Another clearing coming up. "On the downside now only a couple of K's left, no problem."

Sudden suspicion. Out of the trees, suspicion is confirmed. I think the hill looks even higher now. Ask the guy with the clipboard if the trail around is the right one. Little sadist smiles and points up. "Here we go again." Up on top, a couple of trunk twisters to limber up the back. Guy with the clipboard looks at me strangely. I whistle the theme from "Rocky" and I start down. Mind games.

Back into the woods. Seven-kilometer marker looks a little fuzzy. "People shouldn't drink and draw." Guy in front hits a patch of ice, does an excellent imitation of a dead turkey thrown from a rooftop. "Careful, it's slick there!" I don't think he appreciated the observation.

Now, 500 meters to go. Breathe deep and fast, get ready for the final stretch. Gotta make a fast finish. Doesn't matter what the time is, as long as the finish looks good. "Spring! Push it out!" Almost there, a few more meters, and, "Whew." Blankets and hot tea waiting.

PFC Jim Akers had the fastest time on our team, 31:18 for eight kilometers. This also gave him 12th in the 18 to 28 age group. Capt. Gerald Labadie took 10th in the 28 to 38 division with 34:13. Sgt. Bernard Meaney, Sp5 Lawrence Thomas and Sp4 Tim Hanks all posted respectable times to give an overall team finish of 11th out of a field of 24 for the HQ 66th MI Group runners. Compared to a dead last finish for the 18th MI's team, the placing is very satisfying.

We take a little kidding from Oberfeldwebel Jochen Bachman from the Fourth of the 561st Panzer Grenadier (Mechanized Infantry) Battalion. A friendly rivalry has built up in the comradeship between our units, a result of several marching, running and shooting competitions we have been a part of. Their placing fifth is the result of months of training, running 11 kilometers a day, to avenge their placing behind us in an earlier competition.





# Mergler wins bronze medal

by Sp4 Debra J. Collins

The flags of France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, China, and Japan were among the consortium of represented countries participating in the 1984 winter olympics. Sarajevo, no; but an olympic event nonetheless. The event, a winter ski olympics sponsored by the Korean Ski Association and the Ssang Yong Construction Co. Ltd. of South Korea.

The locally sponsored event was held at Dragon Valley Ski Resort, and 1984 marked the second year for a competition of this sort held here in South Korea.

A total of eleven nations were represented.

One of the main events include the women's giant slalom. Competing in the novice division of the women's slalom was Sp4 Patrice Mergler of the 501st MI Group, who took the bronze medal in the women's novice division.

Beyond Pat's accomplishment in winning the bronze, the most impressive feat was that this 23-year old novice has been skiing for only one month. "I couldn't believe it when I won," Pat smiled, "I just couldn't believe it. First of all I really didn't think I was

experienced enough to compete with the other skiers. My original goal was to win the beginner's best form award." Her winning time of one minute and 18 seconds was just seven seconds behind the second place Swedish skier. I didn't even know I won, my friend from Sweden (the silver medalist) told me I had won." My first reaction was "its got to be a mistake." "I've been receiving private weekly lessons from a registered Canadian instructor. Although I haven't been skiing long I attribute my win to copying the techniques of good experienced skiers," said Pat. "I feel that I have a natural talent for skiing, and I find it easy to mimic a good ski style."

Pat has developed her own exercise program that she said includes running and dancing which she finds is a good technique for balance and coordination. For me staying in shape is most important because it builds my stamina, and by keeping loose, I avoid a lot of muscle stiffness," Pat commented.

"Endurance is one of the most important factors in skiing."

Pat went on to say, "When

most people ski they don't really prepare for the physical demands of the sport."

"Most folks are just weekend skiers; they do nothing in the form of pre-stretchout exercises to prevent injury or build their endurance, so consequently after two or three hours of skiing most people are exhausted."

Pat also spoke on the necessity of being physically fit, "If you are out of shape you may run the risk of suffering bone injuries."

In order to avoid needless ski related injuries, Pat suggests to anyone who has just begun to ski that it is important to wear well fitting equipment, and you shouldn't drink right before going out on the slopes or even the night before since drinking drains your vitality. Also, don't play hero and try out a slope that is too advanced for your abilities.

Pat says that she was very proud to have represented the United States in the local competition. "At this point I don't know how seriously I'm going to pursue skiing." However, she said some of her immediate goals for the future are to go back to the States and do some spring skiing in Sun Valley, Idaho, ... and maybe one day "I'll go back to Germany and do some skiing."

"Eventually, I would like to go back to Germany where I was stationed in 1979, and ski on the German slopes. It won't be like it was before, I just won't be looking this time."

Editor's note: This article first appeared in the *Red Dragon*, publication of the 501st MIGP, dated February 1984.



## Video Team records runners

The Field Station Kunia runners had an advantage over the other 10,800 runners in the 1983 Honolulu Marathon.

Providing moral support and an occasional cheer from the sidelines were a field station video team filming the marathon and the Kunia participants.

Under the direction of CWO3 S.C. Ford, the 16 volunteers formed into four groups at 3 a.m. the day of the race. Working with what Ford called "a highly flexible schedule," the film crews began recording the run at the 6

a.m. start and wrapped up production at noon.

"We wanted a record of the marathon that was more than just still photos," Ford said. "It was also a training vehicle for our audiovisual personnel as it gave them a chance to work in this area."

The end result of their efforts is a 35-minute film that captures the atmosphere of the marathon, according to Ford.

"The Honolulu Marathon isn't so much a marathon as a festival," he said. "And the crew felt the spirit of the festival. We filmed incredible scenery shots, and ended up with more footage than we could use."

The film is narrated by the runners in interviews conducted before and after the race. These personal insights, combined with a symphonic background score, produced an "essay," Ford added.

"We put together an essay, not a documentary or a propa-

ganda video," he commented. "We wanted the runners' opinions, insights, and humor. We got all that, and more."

The final product made its debut January 1 at the home of the field station commander, Col. Robert M. Bowe. The producers are considering fielding more crews for the 1984 marathon. A courtesy copy of the film can be obtained by writing through official channels to the Field Station Audiovisual Section.

The press team consisted of executive producer Thomas E. Tufts, and associate producers Sarah J. Amoroso, Forrest J. Smith, and Manuel Ochoa. Pam Taylor and Rick Miller provided photographic support. Comprising the video crews were David Germain, John Cleghorn, Marshall Gregory, Ronald A. Davis, Scott Whitcher III, Theodore A. Jones, Richard Hatfield, and Ernest Mowell.

## B Co, Ops Bn triumphs at Okinawa

by Sp5 Guy Benson

Bravo Company, Operations Battalion pinged the pong out of the competition to triumph in recent Commander's Cup table tennis battle.

Announcer Tim O'Rourke, armed with a fly swatter and baseball catcher gear, served the first ball (an egg) to field station commander Tom Sherburne, wielding a converted tennis racket.

Scott A. Walter, Headquar-

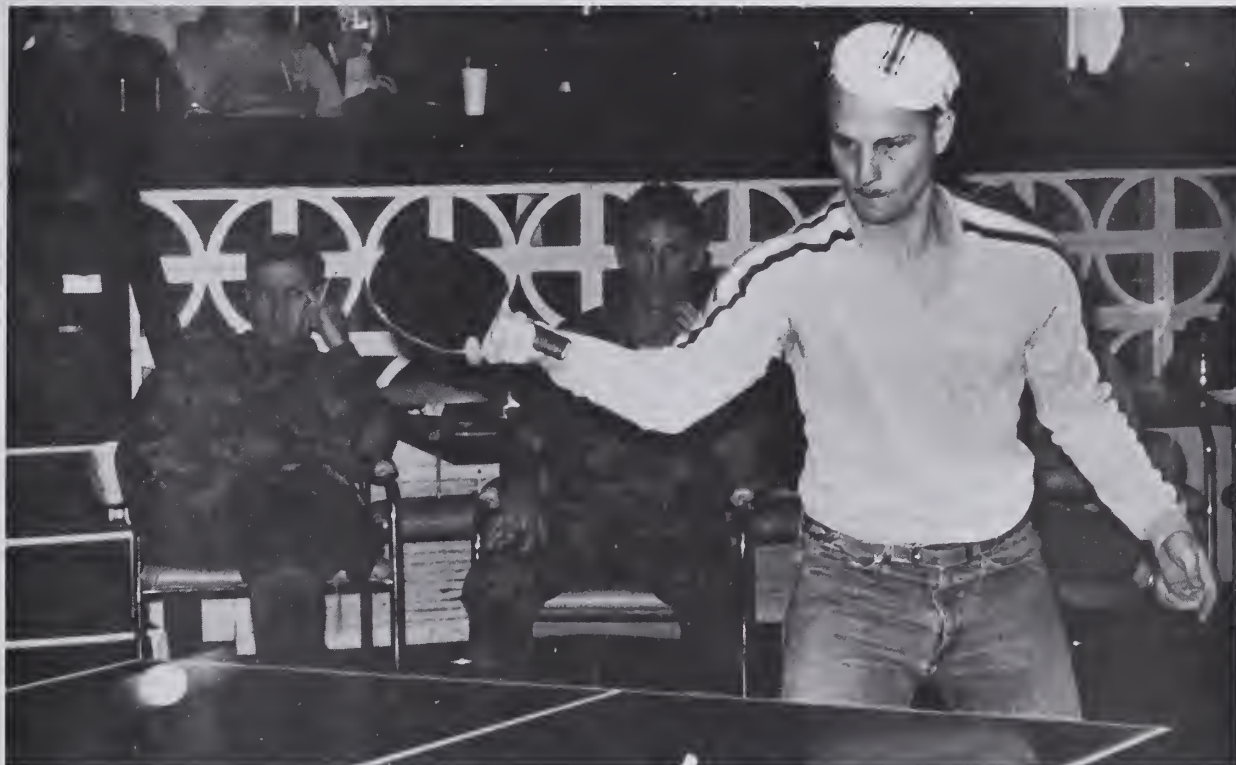
ters and Operations Company, captured first in singles competition. He was followed by Jay R. Long, Bravo Company; Roy D. Howard, Headquarters and Service Company; Lennox O. McMillan, Alpha Company and Steven R. Matlock, U.S. Army Communications Command, INSCOM.

The B Co. team of Long and Wilburt H. Cross took first in

doubles. They were followed by Larry L. Davis, Jr. and Ronald J. Click, H&S Co.; Walter and Charles E. Patrick, HOC; David W. Hooks and James A. Prickett, A Co. and Lee Phillips and Michael A. Vines, USACC-INSCOM.

B Co. earned 10 Commander's Cup points. HOC received seven. H&S Co. got four. A Co. and USACC got one each.





**Top photo:** Jay R. Long, Bravo Company, Operations Battalion, returns a serve. (U.S. Army photo by Sp5 Guy Benson)

**Bottom:** Scott A. Walter, Headquarters and Operations Company, Operations Battalion, concentrates on the incoming ball during singles competition. (U.S. Army photo by Sp5 Guy Benson)



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